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"THE PEOPLE" OFFICE,
Saturday Evening.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

ALARMING INCIDENT AT ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

The Austrian Emperor in Danger.
VIENNA, September 29.—Some alarming reports have been in circulation here to the effect that during the artillery practice at the Steinfeld Ranges, near Felzendorf, yesterday, the Emperor Francis Joseph was for a moment in serious danger. The *Freidenblatt* this morning gives the following account of what actually passed:—Towards two o'clock in the afternoon the Emperor gave orders for the bugles to sound the alarm. A contrary wind bore away the sound of the signal, so that a battery of artillery posted about 1,000 yards to the rear failed to hear it, and fired another shot, although the Emperor had ridden forward with his suite to inspect the target. It must, however, be mentioned that his Majesty was hidden from the view of the officers in charge of the battery by a depression of the ground. The projectile struck the entrenchment aimed at, but it could not anyhow have touched the Emperor and his suite, as they were not in the line of fire. The warning signal was immediately repeated to the battery, and orderly officers were also at once dispatched to prevent all further firing. All danger was therefore at an end.

THE FIGHTING IN SIKKIM.

The Rajah's Palace Seized.
SIMLA, September 28.—Colonel Graham telegraphs to the Indian Government that he pursued the Thibetans as far as Rinchikong, encountering no opposition. The enemy fled before him. The British forces occupied Chumbi on Wednesday, and seized the Rajah of Sikkim's palace, in which his mother lives. Colonel Graham took possession of a quantity of papers found there. He is now returning to Gnatong, where he expects to arrive to-day. Several of the enemy's guns were captured, and the British victory was complete.

THE REBELLION IN SAMOA.

Total Defeat of the German Nominees.
AUCKLAND, September 27.—Advices received to-day from Samoa announce that Tamasese, the king set up and supported by the Germans after the defeat and capture of King Malietoa, has been totally defeated by the partisans of Malietoa after severe fighting. The troops of King Tamasese have been in the recent fighting by Herr Branders, the German vice-consul.

TERRIBLE FIRE AT CRONSTADT.

Sixteen Lives Lost.
ST. PETERSBURG, September 28.—Telegrams from Cronstadt give some terrible details of a fire which broke out in the morning in a wooden tenement house several stories in height, and they spread with such rapidity as to cut off all escape from the hapless inmates by means of the staircase. They collected at the windows uttering despairing cries for help, but before the fire brigade arrived the flames had gained on them, and many persons in their terror threw themselves down on to the stone flagged street below. Almost all who took this desperate leap were badly injured, and some sustained mortal hurts. Before help could reach those who remained in the burning building sixteen had perished in the flames.

THE BEAUTY SHOW AT SPA.

The Awards.
SPA, September 28.—The jurors of the Beauty Show have given their awards. They have assigned the first prize of 5,000fr. to Mlle. Berthe Souveret, aged 18, of Guadalupe, and the second of 2,000fr. to Mlle. Angola del Rosa, aged 16, of Osborne.

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK'S DIARY POLICE SEARCH.

BERLIN, September 28.—The police made a search yesterday in the publishing offices of the *Deutsche Rundschau*, but without making any discovery.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

MADRID, September 27.—Eighty cases of dynamite exploded on a wharf at Carthagen yesterday, damaging the wharf and destroying some lighters which were alongside. Other damage was also caused, but no one was injured.

THE YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC.

JACKSONVILLE, September 25.—The yellow fever epidemic shows signs of decreasing in virulence, and a more hopeful feeling prevails. Fifty-five fresh cases have been reported during the past twenty-four hours, being a decrease of forty-seven on the number recorded yesterday, while only five deaths are announced.

THE HARVEST IN FRANCE.

PARIS, September 29.—The report of the prefects of departments on this year's harvest is officially published to-day, and shows the following results:—The area sown this year with corn amounted in extent to 7,055,161 hectares, as compared with 6,967,466 hectares last year, giving a yield of 96,430,002 hectolitres, against 112,456,107 hectolitres, or, measured by weight, 73,180,352 quintals, against 87,704,682 quintals in 1887. The area sown with rye was 1,614,685 hectares, against 1,624,297 hectares last year, yielding 21,395,562 hectolitres, against 23,676,713 hectolitres, or, by weight, 15,711,511 quintals, against 16,941,070 quintals.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE OF A BARMAID.

An inquest was held on Friday at East Ham on the body of Alice Lindsay, or Outram, aged 22 years, who belonged to Rotherham. The deceased was found drowned in the Mersey on the 22nd inst., but was only identified on Friday. She had lived for five years with a barmaid named Lindsay, whom she is stated to have kept when he was out of work by her earnings as barmaid at the Manchester theatres. It is supposed she committed suicide because Lindsay would not marry her. The police are unable to find Lindsay.—A verdict of found drowned was returned.

The body of a boy named James Parker, aged 7 years, of Horseferry-road, Greenwich, who has been missing since the 19th inst. was on Friday picked up in the river Thames off Deptford.

COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.

Three Lives Lost.
A Dover telegram states that it is reported from Ostend that the Ostend boat on Friday night ran down a vessel in the Channel and three lives were lost.

ATTACKS ON SUAKIN.

Latest telegrams from Suakin state that according to the reports of spies and deserters the rebel loss on Thursday was very heavy, the fire from the Gannet doing great execution. The enemy's position remains the same, except that they have advanced the trenches. The telegraph ship John Pender had arrived on Friday. Her electric light will be used to ascertain the Arab's position at night.
An official despatch received at Cairo from Suakin states that the enemy are extending their trenches and daily strengthening their position. The garrison fire was unable to dislodge them, and they would, therefore, have to be driven out; but the present force, together with the battalion starting for Suakin, were insufficient to effect this purpose. The military officials consider further reinforcements necessary before the offensive can be taken, and also express the opinion that the Egyptian Army should be increased.
Another Egyptian battalion, under Colonel Hickman, has left Alexandria for Suakin. The excellent spirit of the men was shown by the fact that there was not a single absentee, and that seven men not recalled from furlough joined the regiment of their own accord as the train was about to leave the station. The following officers have left for service at Suakin:—Lieutenants Martyn, Macbell, Frinsep, Cotton, and Veterinary Surgeon Beech.

ROMOURED BETROTHAL OF THE PRINCESS MAUD OF WALES.

A clerical paper at Linz, according to a Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News*, learns from Gmund that on one of the last days of the Russian Empress's visit to the Duke of Cumberland the whole party made an excursion to Weidmannsdorf, one of the duke's hunting boxes in the mountains. Here it is stated the Grand Duke Nicholas, the heir to the Russian throne, was betrothed to the Princess Maud of Wales.

A SAD CAREER.

A young Italian woman gave a distressing account of her career at the Liverpool Police Court on Friday. Her name was Elvera Petito. She was brought up on the charge of attempting to commit suicide by taking vermin poison, and she stated through an interpreter that she had been a pupil at the College of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, in Padua. After leaving that institution, she went to complete her education in Venice, where she became acquainted with a young Italian gentleman. Friendship ripened into love, and ultimately she was induced to leave school and take a position in the house of a titled lady. Subsequently she went to live with her lover, and had a child, which he took from her almost immediately and placed at nurse. From then until now she had not seen it. She afterwards became a waitress at a café in Venice, and while there her lover left for England and came directly to Liverpool, where he stayed for some time in order to learn the language and gain some knowledge of business. He wrote continually to her, and ultimately induced her to come to him at Liverpool, but the treatment she received there was very different from what she expected, and she became so tired of her life that she took the poison. The magistrate gave the accused up to Mr. W. G. Goss, who acted as interpreter, on the condition that he would communicate with the Italian Consul, who would send her to the Home for Distressed Italians in London.

TERRIBLE ATTACK BY A HORSE.

A short time since a labouring man named Robert Haines, aged 37 years, in the employ of Mr. T. M. Robb, farmer, of Downham Fen, Norfolk, was furiously attacked by a horse while working in his master's field, and the event caused great sensation. The horse reared on its hind legs and knocked Haines down, then trampled upon him, bit and mangled him on the left hand and arm, and plucked off the two first fingers of the right hand. Haines was admitted to the Lynn and West Norfolk Hospital, where he was treated by Mr. C. B. Plowright, surgeon, and upon his partially recovering he was taken home. Of late the poor fellow has manifested symptoms of madness, and has attempted to inflict serious injuries upon himself, and he has now become so furious that it has been deemed necessary to convey him to the county lunatic asylum at Norwich.

THE SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

A Reuter's telegram from Sydney says the sculling match between Peter Kemp, the present holder of the sculling championship, and Edward Hanlan, for £2500 a side and the championship of the world, took place on Friday on the Parramatta River. It ended in the victory of Kemp.

STRANGE BEHAVIOUR OF A POLICEMAN.

It is reported that a few days ago a complaint was made to a constable that a man had stolen a valuable silk scarf from the neck of a little girl in Bermondsey. The man who had stolen the article was pointed out to the police officer, who attempted to arrest him, when a scene of great violence ensued. Meanwhile another constable had been sent for, but instead of assisting his comrade he allowed the struggle to proceed. Assistance was ultimately rendered by some passers by, and the prisoner, who has been several times convicted, and is a dangerous character, was taken into custody. The constable was so badly maltreated that he has been incapacitated from duty ever since. On Monday a notice appeared in the police orders intimating that the constable had been called upon to resign for cowardice in failing to render assistance when called upon by another constable who was in charge of a violent prisoner, by whom he was seriously assaulted, and further stating that the discharged constable was considered unfit for the police force.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION.

James William Davenport, a married man with a family, was charged in custody at the Bury Police Court, with the abduction of Ada Kay, then 16 years of age. Kay worked at a mill belonging to the prisoner's father at Radcliffe, and the two eloped two years ago. They lived together for twelve months, and when her child was born Davenport sent her and her child to the workhouse. The magistrates issued a warrant for Davenport's arrest, and he was committed for trial at the Manchester Assizes.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Two killed — Four injured.
A serious explosion occurred on Saturday morning at Messrs. Hall and Todd's flour mill, Ladywood, Birmingham. Two men were killed, and four injured, one of them, the cashier at the establishment, very badly.

THE CANONBURY MYSTERY.

The Charge Against Glennie.
At the Clerkenwell Police Court on Friday, Henry Glennie, 34, a hot-water-fitter, giving no address, was charged, on remand, before Mr. Saunders, with having been concerned with other persons not in custody in wilfully murdering Frances Maria Wright, aged 71, at the house No. 19, Canonbury-terrace, Islington, on the 16th of May last.—At the last hearing of the case, Detective-sergeant Merriem, of the G Division, gave evidence as to the arrest of the prisoner last week at King's Cross, and stated that Glennie admitted having once owned the bag which was dropped by a man who was seen running away from Canonbury-terrace on the day the murder was alleged to have been committed. The bag, together with some tools, the prisoner said he sold to a man in the Star and Garter public-house, Caledonian-road. The evidence of John Jones, a carman, was also taken, but he could not swear positively that Glennie was the man whom he saw running from the direction of Canonbury-terrace.—Mr. Sims prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury, and said they were still inquiring into the evidence. Up to the previous evening the inquiries were not completed, and although some of the witnesses had been interviewed, they were not in a position to go on with the case. If any further evidence was brought forward that day it might interfere with the inquiries which were being made.—Mr. Saunders said there was a difficulty in his mind as to whether the charge against the prisoner ought to be one of murder.—Mr. Sims: A verdict of wilful murder was returned at the inquest.—Police-inspector Glass said he believed that if a remand were granted additional evidence would be forthcoming.—Mr. Saunders asked if a robbery was committed on the day the murder was alleged to have taken place?—Inspector Glass replied that nothing was stolen from the house.—An entrance was effected by opening the front door. Mrs. Wright was found dead in the passage.—Mr. Saunders again remanded the prisoner for a week.—Mr. Norris, the prisoner's solicitor, subsequently complained to the magistrate of the case being taken before the customary time at that court for hearing remands—twelve o'clock. On arriving at the court with the counsel he had briefed, Mr. Austin Metcalf, he found that Glennie had been again remanded, having been put back into the cells. His client was now complaining bitterly about this.—Mr. Saunders pointed out that Glennie made no complaint in the dock, and offered no objection to a further remand. If the prisoner had said anything, and even let the court know that he was represented by counsel, he (Mr. Saunders) would have waited till twelve o'clock. Remands were not infrequently taken before twelve, when the night charges were over before that hour—that was to say, in cases where they were not waiting for witnesses, and the evidence was only formal.—Mr. Norris said the evidence against the prisoner was not sufficient for him to be further detained.—Mr. Saunders said he was aware the evidence against Glennie was slight, but it was a serious charge. He repeated that the prisoner had not resisted the further remand, and added that, in his opinion, the Treasury solicitor had not acted unfairly.

DEATH OF MR. GAMBIER PARRY.

Mr. Gambier Parry died suddenly at his residence, Higham Court, Gloucester, on Saturday, from heart disease. He was a well-known artist, and an author of works on art. Much of the ornamental painting in Gloucester Cathedral and Tewkesbury Abbey was done by him. He built Higham Church in memory of his first wife, and most elaborately decorated the interior.

CONSECRATION OF A BISHOP.

At St. Mary's Church, Glasgow, on Saturday morning, in the presence of a large congregation, Canon Harrison, vicar of St. James's, Bury St. Edmunds, was consecrated bishop of Glasgow and Galloway. The Bishop of Brechin conducted the ceremony, and was assisted by all the other Scotch bishops and several English bishops, including the Bishops of Durham and Ely. The Bishop of Iowa preached the sermon, and there was a full choral service.

BARNET AGAIN IN DARKNESS.

At ten o'clock on Friday night the electric lamps, by which the town of Barnet have recently been lighted, suddenly went out, and the streets were left in darkness, the only light to be seen being that from the windows of hotels and private houses. The night was very dark and somewhat foggy, and the inconvenience to pedestrians, resulting from the unexpected transition from brilliant light to almost darkness, was severely felt. The cause of the mistake was not known outside the electric light works, beyond the scanty information furnished by one of the contractor's employees that something was wrong with the engine. It was not until midnight that the light was again available.

A NOTORIOUS CHARACTER.

At Bilton, on Friday, a notorious character, named Isaiah Taylor, who has already undergone three terms of penal servitude, was committed for trial on charges of burglary. The prisoner had been in the habit of going out at night, breaking into respectable houses, and stealing therefrom such articles of value as he could readily carry away. As a blind to his nefarious operations, he had obtained employment at some ironworks in the district, and was very regular at his work.

A MAGISTRATE REVERSES HIS DECISION.

At Hammersmith Police Court in the case of Henry Burquest, a seaman, on Tuesday, was committed for trial by Mr. De Ruten for stabbing Joseph Cowen with a knife while travelling in a train between Euston and Willesden, he was subsequently brought from the cells and again placed in the dock. His statement, which had been omitted, was then taken, and after it was read over, Mr. De Ruten said he did not think a jury would convict him on the uncorroborated evidence of a drunken man, and ordered him to be discharged. The prisoner left the court apparently surprised to find that he was to be retained. The inspector on duty received instructions to warn the witnesses who had been bound over to appear at the present session not to attend, as the accused had been discharged.

THE PIMLICO MYSTERY.

Another Startling Discovery.
On Friday morning, at about half past seven o'clock, a horrible discovery was made in South-west London, which tallies with the late discovery at Pimlico. It appears that a lad was walking along the Lambeth-road, and passing the Blind School, which has a garden protected by railings, he noticed a curiously-shaped paper parcel which was lying on the grass inside the railings. He had managed to obtain possession of the parcel, and upon opening it to his horror found it to contain the arm of a woman. It was somewhat decomposed, and had lime thrown over it. The attention of a policeman of the L Division was immediately called, and he took the limb to Lambeth Police Station, in the Kennington-lane.

A bricklayer, named Jim Moore, said to a reporter:—"At about a quarter past seven o'clock this (Friday) morning I was walking along Lambeth-road, when I saw a boy pick up a parcel thrown over the railings which surround the Blind School. He was opening it when I went up and saw the arm of a young woman, which had been put in lime."—The licensed shoeblack who stands at the corner of a public-house facing the Blind School said:—"Seeing some people round a parcel which had been fished out of the garden I went over. The parcel lay opened, and I saw the arm of a woman which had been cut from the body. It was decomposed, and had been laid in lime. The fingers were clenched."

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE AGAINST A LADY.

At the Mansion House on Friday, a person of lady-like appearance, who is said to be a Frenchwoman and to be very highly connected, was brought before Alderman Cowan, charged with stealing a diamond and sapphire ring from Messrs. Wales and McCulloch, jewellers, Ludgate Hill, and a pair of opera glasses from Mr. Bateman, an optician, in the Strand. Mr. Grain appeared as counsel for the prisoner.—It was stated that on the 20th of September the prisoner went to the shop of Mr. Bateman and expressed a desire to purchase an opera glass, but went away without doing so, and immediately after she had gone a pair of opera glasses were missed. On the following day the prisoner went to Messrs. Wales and McCulloch, and after professing to intend to purchase a diamond ring, she went away, and a ring and steel hair pin, of the value of £8 15s., were missed directly after the prisoner left. Both the articles were found in the possession of the prisoner.—Mr. Grain, on behalf of the accused, said the case was a very painful one. The prisoner was highly connected, and her relations were persons of high position and great wealth. There was no doubt that the prisoner was in such a condition of mind as rendered her not responsible for her actions. She had recently undergone a painful operation, and since that time she had been subject to hysteria. These facts had been mentioned to the complainants, and they were quite willing to withdraw the charges that had been made by them against the prisoner. Mr. Grain trusted that after what he stated the alderman would allow the prosecutors to take their course. He did not desire to mention the real name of the accused, but he wrote it down and proposed to hand it to the alderman.—Alderman Cowan said he should decline looking at the paper, and he must deal with the case as it stood.—Mr. Grain said that all he was anxious to do was to make the alderman aware of the real position of the accused and her family, and that a large money allowance was made to her by her friends, and that she had not the slightest inducement to commit such an offence.—Alderman Cowan said he should decline to enter into these questions, and he had only one duty to perform, which was to commit the prisoner for trial. He would, however, take bail for her appearance at the Central Criminal Court, and he fixed the amount in £100 for herself, and two sureties in £50 each.—Major Storey and the Rev. Mr. Dillon at once offered themselves as sureties, and were accepted, and the prisoner was liberated.

A DISTRESSING CASE.

Thomas Joseph Hoberfield, 63, described as a tailor, was charged on remand, at the Lambeth Police Court, with attempting to murder his daughter, Jane Hoberfield, by cutting her throat with a razor, at 208, Kennington-road, on the 13th inst.—The young woman was now able to attend the court for the first time. She appeared greatly distressed, and while she was giving her evidence the prisoner wept bitterly.—The daughter said that the day in question she was in the back parlour, which was used as a kitchen. When she entered, her father was leaning on the mantelpiece. She said, as usual, "Good morning, father; how are you?" He looked very white and ill, and faint, and said he was no better. She sat down and took a cup of tea, and on getting up her father approached her, her back being towards him. She thought he was coming to her as usual to kiss her. She felt his arm around her, and then suddenly something sharp on the left side of her throat. She screamed for help, and her father staggered out of the room. In answer to Mr. Chance, the witness said her father was always most kind and affectionate.—Prisoner (in a pitiful tone): You know it was an accident.—Witness: Yes, father, you are too kind and good to purposely hurt me.—Mr. Chance said it was one of the most painful cases he remembered having before him. He was quite satisfied that the prisoner did not know what he was doing, and had no intention of harming his daughter. He was obliged, however, to commit the prisoner for trial.—The prisoner was then fully committed to take his trial at the Central Criminal Court.

A WEST-END CLUB BRAWL.

At Marlborough-street Police Court on Friday, Albert Morris, a traveller, Henry Goldstein, a commission agent, and Lily Harris, an unfortunate, were charged with being drunk and disorderly in Coventry-street at six o'clock in the morning.—The evidence of the police was that the three prisoners were fighting among themselves outside the Leicesters public-house, where they had been refused drink. One of them had an eye swollen and discoloured.—The defence was that the prisoners had been spending the night at a French club in Dean-street, whence one of them was ejected for creating a disturbance. He then went home, changed his clothes, as he was wearing a dress at the club, and met his friends at the Leicesters, where a quarrel took place, with the result that they were all turned out.—The woman, in reply to the magistrate, said she was not a member of the club, but she went in sometimes to get a drink.—Mr. Newton said that the police should note that fact, and imposed a fine of 10s. upon each of the accused.

THE SPORTING YOUNG LADY.

AND THE POSTMAN—A SEQUEL.
Joseph Knott, 32, giving Westminster as his address, was charged before Mr. Partridge, at the Westminster Police Court on Friday, with being concerned with a man not in custody in robbing Mr. John Hawker, gentleman, of St. George's-place, Hyde Park-corner, of a gold lower watch and locket, a small diamond horse-shoe pin, and an umbrella, value £25, at Lower Belgrave-street, Eaton-square, on the 18th July last.—The prosecutor stated that he was of independent means. On July 17th last he was in the neighbourhood of Victoria Station, and was standing in a doorway out of the rain, when he got into conversation with a young lady about her betting transactions, and particularly as to her having been induced by a postman to part with her money to a person, who was introduced as a book-maker, and a "great fool with his money." The girl told him she was waiting for the money she had been swindled out of, and witness, with a view of helping her, made an appointment to meet her again on the following day and look out for the postman. Accordingly, on the evening of the 18th of July, he was in the girl's company in the Buckingham Palace-road. The postman, a man named Davis, who was employed at the Buckingham Gate district office, came up, but prisoner and another man were in his company. The men pretended that the girl owed them money for betting, and asked witness if he would pay it. The girl said she had lost. The postman stood by and listened. He (Mr. Hawker) said that he never gambled, and though he had taken up the young lady's case, he did not see why he should be asked to pay anything. Seeing the position he was in, and that he had apparently fallen into a trap, he expressed his sorrow at having spoken to the men, and invited them to have a friendly drink, observing that perhaps their statements were as reliable as the girl's, and that he would take no further trouble on her behalf. They then adjourned to a public-house, where he treated the party, remaining with them about three quarters of an hour. He left them with all his property safe, and

Unaware that he was Followed, proceeded on his way through Lower Belgrave-street. Alone he entered another public-house to have a glass of beer, and was surprised to find the postman and the other two men come in to be treated again. On that occasion witness called for a small glass of rum, but after tasting it a "curious" feeling came over him and he did not empty the glass. He left the public-house at once by himself, and had gone but a hundred yards on his way when he was brutally attacked, one man violently pushing him headlong down some circular stone steps into an area. The prisoner and a one-eyed man were his assailants, and when incapable of resistance from the injuries he had received his pockets were rifled. The man not in custody held him while the prisoner another man watched when 42s. from his chain and his scarf pin. Both the men then ran up the steps and disappeared. When witness recovered he made his way back to the public-house, and told the landlord he had been robbed.—Cross-examined by prisoner, prosecutor said that the young woman followed on to the second public-house, but she did not go inside. He certainly did say, at her request and contrary to the fact, that she was his sister.—Arthur Roxbury, a shoeblack at Victoria Station, said that on the night of the 18th of July he saw Mr. Hawker and the young woman who had been referred to. When the postman came up, prisoner and two others known as being about the station, followed closely behind. The men referred to closed round the prosecutor, one on the right, one on the left, and one behind, and escorted him along the Buckingham Palace-road.—Constable Smith, 250 B, said that he arrested the prisoner on Thursday night in Vauxhall. Witness knew that the prisoner used to be a lover of a woman at Victoria, and that he was an associate of thieves. The one-eyed man, who had not been arrested, was also of notoriously bad character. By Mr. Partridge: The postman is no longer in the service of the Post Office, and I do not now know where he has gone.—Mr. Partridge remanded the prisoner in custody, so that the police might endeavour to make further arrests.

AN AMATEUR DETECTIVE.

At West Ham Police Court on Thursday, George Smith, 22, describing himself as a correspondent, of 9, Cedar-road, Water-lane, Stratford, was charged with falsely representing himself as a police officer, with intent to deceive one Theodore Thometzki, a hairdresser, living at 61, Mark-street, Stratford.—According to the evidence of the prosecutor, a German, it seems that Thometzki is in the employ of a barber named Kehl, of Stratford. Whilst in Germany he had in his employ a lad named Oscar Gaerke, and, with the consent of the lad's parents, he brought him to England. On Monday, between one and two o'clock, prisoner went into Mr. Kehl's and addressed Thometzki as to this boy. He said he had come from the German consulate, and that he wanted fifty marks to send the lad back. Unless he got the money, he said he should arrest Thometzki, and he produced a pair of handcuffs. Prosecutor then put on his coat, and accompanied by the prisoner, he went home to get the money, passing the police court on the way. Thometzki wanted to go into the court to see Rabinowitz, the interpreter, but prisoner caught hold of his arm. He took him to the Friary of the Franciscan Brothers, at the Grove, Stratford, and here Thometzki paid over fifty marks to one of the fathers, and he received the receipt, the body of which was already filled up, only the amount and witness's name being inserted. On Wednesday prisoner again went to the shop, and he then asked for 6s. more, saying that the previous sum was not enough, and he was then questioned by Mr. Kehl as to whether he was a detective, and eventually prisoner was given in charge.—Father Francis, of the Friary, Stratford, said that at about ten o'clock on Saturday night, after the chapel service was over, he proceeded to the sacristy, and found himself followed by a little German lad. He knew a little German, but not sufficient to understand the trouble of the boy, and he therefore decided to send for a Mr. Heinehauser. Prisoner was in the chapel, and at witness's suggestion he took the lad to Mr. Heinehauser. The story of the boy was that he had left his situation through ill-treatment, and that he desired to go back to Germany. Witness interested himself in the case, and procured lodgings for the lad, while the prisoner in the meantime said that, as a friend, he would try and get the money to pay the lad's fare back home. He succeeded, and Mr. Thometzki took the fifty marks to the Friary, and it was paid over to Father Bertram and afterwards given to Heinehauser and the lad was sent home, the cost being 42s.—The prisoner was discharged.

CHRONICLES OF THE "CROOKED" CLUB.

BY JAMES GREENWOOD.

AUTHOR OF "TATTERED TALES" AND "OUR SATURDAY NIGHTS."

XIII.—LUCKY "LEFTLEGS."

A full attendance of members being assembled, the President remarked, "Brother Crooked, the long winter evenings have now set in, when, for reasons that need not be mentioned, many of us have in hand so much business, that, for the time being, pleasure and relaxation must be postponed. I have to announce that this is the last meeting of the season. Due notice will, as usual, be sent to every member of you that we have something interesting to wind up with. As you are well aware, we have had some queer applications for membership since I have had the honour of occupying this chair, but I think we have, at length, arrived at the queerest of all."

"There is a notice on the proposition book, placed there by friend Meegrums, that he is desirous, this evening, to introduce Lazarus Larrups, alias Lucky Leftlegs, who is anxious to make out a claim for admission to our select and noble society. Most of us know our select and noble society. Most of us know that at least fifteen years, and I never heard of there being a crooked man against him. On the contrary, as you who know him will bear me out, he bears the character of being a rare instance of a man who has found honesty to be the best policy, and who believes in it, and makes it his constant practice, and has prospered by it. As I need not mention, he has prospered to that extent that he is commonly known as Lucky Leftlegs. Not that the latter half of his nickname has anything to do with it, further than that from his awkward way of walking he seems to have two left legs, instead of a left and right one."

"Lucky Leftlegs," he called, anyhow, and for all that everybody regards him as being straight as the line in all his dealings, he wishes, on his merits, to join us Crooked. On his merits, bear in mind, Brother Meegrums, who has now gone to fetch him, is not the man to make any mistake on that point. He was taken aback, as well he might be, when Larrups confessed his desire to join."

"You don't, perhaps, understand, Lucky," said Meegrums to him, "that you have not got the ghost of a chance of being voted in, unless at some time or other you have gone wrong—done something, I mean, on account of which, were it generally known, you would be cold-shouldered and shunned by all your respectable acquaintances."

"I am quite aware of it," Larrups coolly answered. "You should not always take appearances on trust, Meegrums, my boy. I have done that which the crookedest among them would probably shrink from doing. It has long weighed heavy on my mind, and as time goes on it weighs heavier and heavier still, and if I could do it with safety, as, of course, I could, in your sworn lodge, it would be a relief to me to confess it."

"That, gentlemen, is Lazarus Larrups' own statement made by him calmly, and, as I need not add, since he is a testator in his sober senses, and on the grounds we can do no other than to hear what he has got to say."

Shortly afterwards the stumbling footsteps of Lucky Leftlegs were heard ascending the stairs, and, piloted by Mr. Meegrums, and with his eyes bandaged with the green handkerchief, he was led into the room and introduced to Mr. President and members assembled.

For a person who claimed to have achieved the climax of crookedness, appearances were decidedly against him. For his station in life—he was a dealer in felons and canine propensities—he was respectably attired in a new-fitting buff-coloured suit, with mother-of-pearl buttons, a gold watch chain was displayed on his waistcoat, and he wore raven leather boots. He was a little man of plump build and clean shaven, and with his double chin resting in comfortable creases on his neckerchief, he seemed about the last man who could be guilty of deep villainy. He was nervous, however, and the pallor on his face as could be seen of his face denoted a mind ill at ease. His first utterance secured him almost breathless attention on the part of his audience.

"Mr. President and gentlemen, you see before you one whose seeming prosperity in life is due to his having sold himself to the powers of darkness! It would be no use my wasting your time in walking wide of the subject and arriving at the revelation in a roundabout way, so I have outed with it plump and plain. I have been informed by my friend Meegrums, that there are certain crookednesses you look on as having a twist too many in them for your liking, and if mine is one of them say so at once, and I will withdraw, wishing you a pleasant evening."

"His voice was mild, though melancholy, and his tones respectful, and his meekly folded arms awaiting the president's reply. He was not kept long in suspense.

"To tell you the truth, friend Larrups, the crookedness you mention does not appear in our rules at all, and for the simple reason that we don't believe it has existence. If you can show otherwise, we are open to conviction, and you must take your chance as to how it may influence us. I may tell you candidly, however, that if a stranger had come here and made the avowal you have, we should have been inclined to think that it was not crookedness, but crankiness, that was the matter with him. But a man like yourself who has always been shrewd, and sound-headed, and successful—

"Pardon me, not always," Lucky Leftlegs interrupted. "If it had been so, I should never have sold myself. You did not know me five or twenty years ago, if you had you would have known one of the unluckiest poor devils that ever trundled a cat's-meat barrow. Nothing went right with me. I was always in trouble, always in debt, and, to console myself in my misfortunes, nearly always drunk. I had nothing but rags to wear, and scarcely a shoe to my feet, and I was going from bad to worse, and didn't care what became of me."

"Well, my 'round' went all wrong, and if I had twenty regular hap's to deliver, it was as much as I had; but one customer that stuck to me was a lady who lived in a cellar, and had a black cat, and got her living by telling fortunes. One day when I went to leave her a hap's, I was so drunk that I nearly fell down the cellar-steps, and the old woman laughed."

"Why, what's the matter, Lazarus?" she says. "Devil take these old shoes," says I, "I was all through them."

"I am afraid he wouldn't have 'em at any price," says she. "They are not the kind of goods he deals in. If you have got anything now to offer the devil that he sets a value on, he will pay a fair price for it."

"If I had anything that he set a value on," said I, "I wouldn't have a deal with him. But I haven't."

"Yes, you have," said she, beckoning me to come closer to her, "you have got—," and what else she said she whispered in my ear. "You won't want me to repeat it. You know without being told."

"He will have it one day, you fool, whether you sell it him or no. Why not make the most of it while it is your own? I'll tell you what he'll give for it, if you are willing to make the bargain. Look for the rest of your life."

"Of course, I did not believe her. How could I. But I said—

"negotiated with. There can be no harm in so doing if you don't believe in it, and even if you tried it, it might not work unless you had a friend behind you."

"It was curious how general was the desire to know how to raise the d—l. There ensued such a general murmuring of 'Go on! Oh, go on!' that the speaker promptly proceeded."

"What the old woman instructed me to do was to get a prayer-book, and some brimstone, and a human bone from an open grave," continued Lucky Leftlegs, with a shiver. "It did not matter particularly what bone it was, or whether it was that of man, woman, or child; but it must be newly-dug from the earth. And when I had obtained it, I was to lock the door of my room and make a good fire, and well smear the prayer-book, and the bone as well, with brimstone, and bind both together with a string, knotted with a curse uttered for every knot as I tied it, and then the whole to be burnt in the fire at midnight while I kept on repeating until the lot was consumed the words: 'All that is left of me after I'm dead. Take it and give me life-long luck.'"

"I did not think much of the seriousness of it while I was about it," said Lucky Leftlegs, wiping his forehead. "Indeed, to tell you the truth, not having any prayer-book of my own or any money to buy one, I borrowed my old mother's—she was alive then—without asking her, meaning to purchase her a brand new one if so be my luck changed. I got the bone easy enough by going to the cemetery when they were grave-digging in the poor part, and keeping an eye on what was stovelled up. I locked myself in, and half laughing all the time, I went through the ceremony. I had been drinking before it, and I was such a wicked villain, that I well remember repeating those dreadful words when I got to bed, and until I fell asleep."

"Nothing happened in the night, but when I woke next morning, with the smell of the brimstone still in the room, and the white ashes of the old lady's prayer-book in the fireplace, the creeps came over me on account of the awful thing I had done. I couldn't believe that I should get any benefit from the bargain I had made, but to give myself every chance, I made up my mind, there and then, that I would give over drinking. If there was any truth in it, I thought, it would never do to give the other party the opportunity to take any advantage of me if he found me in liquor, so I became teetotal, and I stuck to it. Well, gentlemen, my luck changed! I don't brag of it certainly, and it has kept on increasing, and with a free flow ever since. Before three months after the incantation, or whatever you choose to call it, I had a barrow of my own, whereas before I had always hired one. I was no longer reckless, mind you. I seldom or ever had the bargain out of my mind, and it was some comfort to me to feel that I was not wholly and solely dependent on it. I never worked so hard in all my life. No hour in the morning was too early for me to get up, and to late for me to be up at night, and there was no time to be lost. If I stuck to it without having the least drain of anything strong to drink, summer and winter. And before I knew a bit used to it, the luck I had fairly frightened me. In a couple of years I had as handsome a cart as any one in our line, besides a couple of lads with barrows, and who each worked a round I bought cheap."

"But my most alarming piece of luck—alarming, I mean, in the sense that it looked, as if I couldn't fly too high—was in my getting married. If the old woman had said to me that time when we were in the cellar together, 'you shall have life-long luck, and you shall marry the daughter of the house-lady to her Majesty,' I should have told her to her head that she was pitching at a deal too strong, and I didn't believe a word she was saying. But it came to pass. Why, when I was a ragged poor chap, and I'd been to their place for my few pounds of meat, I have held the spanking mare at the house-door while she—my wife that is now, I mean—got into their silver-plated mail phaeton to go for a drive, and was being thankful for the tuppence the old man threw me. So I leave you to guess if it wasn't aiming high when I made bold to put the question. But they had began to call me Lucky Leftlegs then, and I said that the tide was about to turn, and I stuck to it, and I was glad of it. It was three visits of out-and-out bad luck was to befall me, I should feel more comfortable in my mind, as tending to throw a doubt on that confounded bargain. But what has looked like bad luck, has shortly after turned out all for the best, and, to speak the truth, the older I grow the more miserable it makes me."

"In private, that is, of course. It isn't likely my wife has been told anything about that human bone and prayer-book business. She'd just about break her heart if she knew it. She'd be just about breaking all the houses, and taking the money out of the bank to build a chapel and give a chap a few hundred a year for preaching in it, by way of making matters square. Mind you, I'd do as much myself if I felt sure that that bargain was binding. Lor' a mighty! I should rather think so! I would rather be a poor ragged chap, with a hired barrow again!" And, as in a broken voice, Lucky Leftlegs uttered these last words a tear was seen to emerge from beneath the handkerchief with which his eyes were bound, and trickle down his nose. It was evident that he had no more to say, on which the president remarked—

"Well, after all, my friend, what the deuce do you want here, that's what we want to know. Lucky Leftlegs, humbly, 'I had two objects in applying. One was to tell somebody what I've kept to myself all these years, and my other object was to obtain your opinion as the best judges of crookedness anywhere to be found, as to whether I am qualified to join you."

"Friend Leftlegs," said the president, severely, "I will not insult the members here assembled by putting the question to them. It is my duty to inform you, as chairman of the Crooked Club, that you stand in the ignominious position of being requested to quit this court at once without a stain on your character. And, further, we inflict a fine of glasses round on Peter Meegrums for introducing a person so unsuited for membership."

Several other glasses round followed those filled at Mr. Meegrums' expense, and then, in accordance with the president's preliminary announcement, the Crooked Club adjourned for the winter vacation.

A DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.

Among recent distinguished arrivals from over the sea, is Patience, wife of the exiled African potentate Ja Ja. The lady, who arrived in Liverpool on Monday by the British and African Company's steamer Roquette, seems to have created a not altogether disagreeable impression, although there seems to be something lacking in this negative kind of compliment when it is found that the lady's recent recommendations are that she is only 18 years of age, is less of a "coloured person" than most Africans, that she speaks English, if not perfectly, and that she is the favourite wife of a man who has made something of a stir in the world. It is clear from the reports concerning her that Mrs. Ja Ja favours European costume, though her dress—built perhaps on the best model which her own taste could suggest—indicates that simplicity is yet an attribute of life on the West Coast. Patience sails from Southampton on October 3rd to join Ja Ja at St. Vincent (West Indies).

THE "FITZROY LADS."

At Marlborough-street Police Court, Henry Critchell, 22, glazier, William-street, Hampstead-road, was charged with being concerned with three others not in custody in selling a silver watch of the value of 15s. from the person of Albert Black, employed as a packer, and residing in Upper Ogle-street, Marylebone. The prosecutor said that as he was walking along Mortimer-street, Great Portland-street, about quarter past eleven on Saturday night, four men rushed out of a public-house. One of them knocked his hat off, another struck him with his fist under the jaw, while a third seized him by the throat and forced his arms up. While pinioned the prisoner came up and snatched his watch out of his waistcoat pocket with such violence that the metal chain to which it was attached was broken. The accused handed the watch to a confederate, who ran away with it and made his escape. The accused then held of him released him, and then the prisoner came up again and took him by the arm, exclaiming, "Come and have a drink." The prosecutor declined, when the accused threatened to punch his nose if he did not. After walking together for a short distance he (prosecutor) taxed him with having stolen his watch. The prisoner indignantly denied the accusation, saying, "I am a gentleman, and would not sneak such a paltry watch. I can pay for one for you." When in Union-street they met a constable, and Critchell was given into custody.—Corroborative evidence was given by Charles Kirkham, who stated that the young men who rushed out of the public-house belonged to the gang known as the "Fitzroy lads." In defence the accused protested his innocence, and said he knew nothing of the robbery.—Constable Marchant, 399 D, who took the accused into custody, informed the magistrate that the accused had given a correct address.—Mr. Newton remanded Critchell for a week.

THE BLACKWALL TUNNEL.

To urge the importance of proceeding without delay with the construction of the Thames (Blackwall) Tunnel for vehicular traffic, a public meeting was held at the Town Hall, Poplar, on Monday evening. Mr. Henry Jackson, M.P., presided. The object of the meeting was to appoint a deputation to wait upon the Metropolitan Board of Works, and, if necessary, upon the Home Secretary, to urge the views of the meeting. Among the letters of members of Parliament read was one from Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P., stating that it was high time the board were made to understand that no further delay ought to occur in commencing the works.—The chairman remarked that it was patent to all that with a dense population continually pouring eastwards, further communication was necessary, and the best for the purpose was the site midway between the upper and lower docks. (Applause.)—Mr. F. W. Jackson, M.P., in moving a resolution, proposed the object of the meeting, pointed out that in proportion to its local taxation, East London failed to enjoy the benefit of improvements.—Major Welby seconded the motion, which was carried.—Mr. Sheffield moved:—"That in the opinion of the meeting adequate provision already exists for the population to be displaced by pulling down the buildings necessary to be removed on the reconstruction of the Blackwall Tunnel, the very large buildings, known as Grosvenor Buildings, which have recently been erected, having vacant accommodation for about 200 families."—Mr. Potts seconded, and Mr. Bradshaw Brown having supported the resolution, it was unanimously carried.

A HAPPY MANUFACTURING TOWN.

The population of Barmen, in Rhineland, is largely engaged in textile factories and dye-works, and a smaller proportion in belt-twisting establishments, button, hard yarn, and machine factories. The rate of wages is higher than in the neighbouring manufacturing towns of Aix-la-Chapelle and Munster. According to the report of the United States Consul at Barmen, complete contentment prevails among the working classes, and this contentment is still further heightened by the excellent relations existing between employers and employed. A large number of benevolent institutions, public and private, show how the employers have in the good of their workmen at heart. There are in Barmen from forty to fifty factories, in which, saving, and annuity funds, the management of which is carefully and generally conducted by the employers in union with the men. These are apart from the insurance required by law, and the administration of all the charitable institutions of the town is described as "quite exemplary." The building society has made remarkable progress, the schools scattered over the town for giving a safe home during working hours to the children of the workpeople have been a great success, owing to the warm interest taken in them by the middle classes of the town, and all the mutual and private societies intended to improve the working man's condition are successful. It is clear that no other can the relations between employer and employee be of a more humane or peaceful character than in the Wupper valley. This fact finds additional proof in the hearty and unselfish expressions of sympathy which any joyous or sad event in the family life of the employer is certain to call forth. The Barmen manufacturer and man of business is known for his highly developed sense of justice and humanity, characteristics which are seen in the numerous cases in which aged workers, incapable of further effort, continue to draw their full wages until their death, sometimes for a score or more years, without any grudge on the part of those who help to support them. The lengthy periods during which the worker remains in the service of one master prove that the former is also capable of recognising and respecting the endeavours of his employer. The statistical tables show that, notwithstanding changes of fashion, to which Barmen industries are peculiarly liable, large numbers of workpeople remain for ten, twenty, thirty, forty, and some even for fifty years in the same factory. The smallest amount of litigation in proportion to the working population takes place between employer and employed. There were only 237 suits with over 200 defendants, and 2000 defendants, the counsel says that the Barmen workman is inclined to social democracy, because of the "deep-seated" differences which exist between labour and wages, but hostility to his master is a feeling unknown to him. He thinks social democracy more powerful for the improvement of his social position than anything else.

THE MILITARY RIOT AT CANTERBURY.

The Mayor of Canterbury has received a communication from Colonel C. Russell, commanding of the Cavalry depot, on the subject of the recent disturbances by soldiers on the eve of their leaving the garrison to join their regiments in India. Colonel Russell, while expressing regret that the men should have misconducted themselves, says:—"I am informed that in several public-houses, at any rate, the system prevails of giving to soldiers, on the eve previous to their departure, as much liquor as they like to drink without payment. I could name one public house in which as much as one or two barrels of beer was thus given away during last Monday evening. This is done in acknowledgment of the past custom and to secure contentment in the future. A large number of the roughest characters in Canterbury and the neighbourhood make a point of collecting when drafts are going to leave the barracks and do their utmost to excite soldiers to misconduct, try to involve them in rows, and interfere with the military authorities when they are trying to maintain order. A case in point will occur to your worship as having been specially brought before you in court on the 20th inst. (A young man named Pratt summoned a sergeant for an alleged assault on the evening of the disturbance, but was held to have himself been in the wrong, and the case dismissed.) If the first of these two causes, tending to promote disorder among soldiers, were removed, and the second was to some extent modified, I consider that disorder would be greatly guarded against in the future." The matter will be investigated by the Watch Committee of the Council.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THE MAPLESON MEMOIRS 1848-1888. Two vols. With portrait of the author. Published by Messrs. Kemington and Co., 55, Fleet-street, Covent Garden. Colonel Mapleson has placed society under an immense obligation. No one but he could have so completely upraised the curtain which conceals the stars, great and little, of the operative world from public observation. The world at large only knows these gifted beings in their professional aspects; Colonel Mapleson places them before us in the trying light of realism. That some popular idols suffer from this drastic treatment is not to be denied. They come out of the process in anything but god-like form; it is precisely as if they had sat to the unflattering sun for their portraits after being presented on canvas with the illusory charms which art knows so well how to bestow on sitters. But although the author thus plays an Asmodean part, there is not a scintilla of malice in the two handsome volumes. Racy, indeed, are the anecdotes with which the pages are plentifully besprinkled; there is scarcely an operative performer of any note during recent years of whom some "good thing" is not told. Apart from these plums in the pudding, the career of Colonel Mapleson is of itself sufficient to insure the work long continued popularity. His struggles and strivings, his victories and defeats, the tact with which he got over difficulties, and the diplomatic finesse of his negotiations with great singers, have quite a Napoleonic flavour. That he was beaten at last was no disgrace to him; it was a defeat, nevertheless, of these heroic wrestling with Fate, and for that reason alone, were there no other, we should give a warm welcome to these sparkling memoirs. There is, however, another and a very cogent reason why they should be read by every one. It is, that they are readable in the fullest sense of the term. The work is not only the best of the present year, but the best of its sort that has been published for many years. It has all the charm of Boswell's "Life of Johnson," without its occasional prosiness.

THE CO-OPERATIVE TRAVELLER ABROAD. By E. O. Greening. One vol. Price 1s. Published by Arthur Standing, 1, Norfolk-street, Strand.—Those interested in the great co-operative movement—and who is not?—will find much food for thought in this volume. It contains a great bulk of valuable information collected from many sources, more particularly in connection with M. Godin's experiment at Guise. Serious students of the problem how to bring about better relations between capital and labour should make a point of reading the book. Its perusal with an open mind cannot fail to set their brains working. We say advisedly "with an open mind"; some co-operative enthusiasts are so enamoured with their idol that they can only see one side of the case. It is too early yet to predict whether this great principle is destined to revolutionise the social arrangements of the world. But it is not a day too early to warn co-operators to remain dogmatic, and from trying to run before they can walk. In the department of distribution the principle of combination has vindicated its claim to regenerative influence, but in that of production, the more difficult labour, its work lies all before it. We have faith in its future provided moderation and good sense sway the councils of its leaders.

AGAINST HER WILL. By W. E. Bailey. One vol. Price 1s. Published by Johnstone and Co., Temple Chambers.—A villain ended with extraordinary mesmeric power exercises it to control the will of a beautiful damsel who is desperately in love with another man. Such is the main plot of this story; not altogether a novel one, perhaps. The author shows, however, considerable skill in his use of old materials, building up a superstructure which presents a few of the most attractive features of the novel, and strong situations for the chief moria; the principal defect, a pronounced stagginess in the leading characters. On balance, the novel is decidedly above the shilling average.

A FAMILY TRADITION. By Lady Mabel Egerton. One vol. Price 1s. Published by Digby and Long, Bouverie-street.—Three short tales are included in this volume. Neither is of any particular merit from a literary standpoint; they are the sort of stories that smart young people produce from their inner consciousness, before they have any real knowledge of human character. All we can say in their praise is that one catches glimpses, here and there, of talent which ought to make its mark some day. The writing, too, is generally of good quality.

"A DOOMED SHIP."

The following singular story is told in the New York Correspondence *Globe-Democrat*.—About a year ago one of the finest clipper ships that ever sailed out of New York Harbour went ashore near Cork, on the Irish coast. She was the Alfred D. Snare. Her master was Captain Willey, M.D. Snare, and one of the most careful seamen. The Snare had on board, besides the captain and officers, a crew of twenty-six men—thirty-two men all told. Every one perished. It is supposed that Captain Willey was sailing by dead reckoning and had thus gone a mile too far to leeward. The weather was heavy, and the fog such that to see a cable's length ahead was impossible. However, all were lost, and just in sight of safety, and none returned to tell the tale. When the Snare left New York on her last trip, which was around the Horn to San Francisco, thence with grain to Liverpool, a strange fatality occurred on board. She was towed down in the afternoon to her anchorage at Sandy Hook, inside the Horse Shoe. That night, at about 10 a.m., an old sailor came to his cabin, and insisted on seeing him. "Captain Willey," he said, "I have had a dream. I dreamed I saw the Snare lying at the bottom of the English Channel, and all of us—you included—scattered around her, stark and stiff." "Nonsense, you are drunk," said Willey; "go back to your bunk and sleep it off, man; you'll laugh at it to-morrow." "Captain," said the fellow, "I've said you my many's the time afore now, and ye know I'm not the salt to be skeered of Davy Jones, but I can't go with you this time; good night." With that the fellow started for the fore-cabin. The third mate followed him, but before either reached there a tumult was heard within. He entered the fore-cabin with the intention of disciplining the crew. But a strange and horrible sight met his eyes. In one of the bunks about which gathered the horror-stricken crew was the very man whom he had followed from the captain's cabin. He had cut his throat from ear to ear, and then, as though to make death doubly sure, had plunged the knife into his heart. He was dead. On investigation it was found that he had not left his bunk that night. "Was it a ghost that the captain saw—or what?" Had he killed himself just a few minutes before the mate entered, it is said, no one being awake at the time but one sailor, who awoke the rest to stop his desperate act. While in San Francisco one of the officers wrote to Mrs. Clough (an intimate friend of the widow of the captain) that the ghost or spirit, if such it were, of the suicide had several times been seen during the voyage out, and that the entire crew fled the ship as soon as the vessel touched at San Francisco. At one time, on a dim and moonlight night, when she was almost becalmed right under the Equator, a ghastly form came from the fore-cabin, and was seen by the captain and watch to be the mainmast shrouds, up which he slowly climbed, singing a weird sea song, until at last he disappeared above the masthead. In about an hour one of the most severe white squalls came up that had ever been seen, and in which all their strength and ability was taxed to keep the ship together.

DEATH UNDER AN OPERATION.

Dr. George Danford Thomas held an inquest at the Paddington Coroner's Court last week, relative to the death of Edith Esther Fearn, aged 4 years, daughter of an insurance collector living in Bedford-street, Camberwell Gate.—Deceased, who had been an out-patient of the Children's Hospital, Paddington Green on Monday became an in-patient for the purpose of undergoing an operation, with the view to straightening her limbs. The operation was performed on Tuesday afternoon, chloroform being used for the purpose. The patient recovered her senses, and afterwards appeared to be in great pain, and died on the following evening.—The father of the deceased said he had no idea that the child was to have chloroform.—The coroner said it was well known that when patients went into a general hospital, it was understood that either chloroform or ether would be given.—Dr. Sutherland said the deceased died from collapse whilst suffering from the effects of obstructed circulation caused by the marrow of the bones escaping and circulating in the blood and blocking up the heart and lungs after an operation for straightening the legs.—The jury returned a verdict of death from misadventure.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER.

At West Bromwich Police Court last week George O'Brien was again remanded, charged with attempting to murder George Henry Packson on August 22nd by shooting him. Solicitors appeared for the prosecutor and the prisoner, and it was stated there was now abundant evidence, but another important piece was expected this week. Bail was refused. The prisoner was identified without hesitation on Friday morning by Miss Watts, a young lady, who was with Packson on the night of the occurrence.

EARLY AUTUMN.

Hail, glorious autumn, prime of mother earth,
When Nature, in her richest mantle dress,
Reveals herself in smiling mirth,
And a verdant field, with varied hues imprest,
Thrills the leaping heart with gladness,
And the soul forsakes its sadness,
While, far as heaven's horizon round,
Fair Flora paints the fruitful ground,
And feathered songsters fill the air with notes of sweetest sound.

Now take with joy the rich reward
That Ceres for mankind prepares,
And gaily deck the festive hall
With luscious fruits her bounty shares;
For now her golden sheaves the goddess reaps,
And stores her grain in glittering heaps,
And for her sons a feast of plenty keeps.

Now the eyes' encircling scan
Surveys with awe the varied plain,
Now roaming where contented cattle graze,
Anon it turns its rapt gaze
Where clear meandering streamlets flow
Through pastures fair where fairer flowers do blow

Pressing the cold winter's blast
Hath blown from northern regions vast,
But now his stormy rage is past;
Refreshing spring, and summer's sun
Their beauteous, bounteous work have done,
And through the clear and fragrant air,
The solar beams refulgent bear
All-healing and all-ripening power,
Enhancing beauty every hour;
Hastening, with virtues rare,
Sadness, pain, and wasting care,
And filling all with joy, and painting all more fair.

Oh, season of repose, celestial boon,
Enjoyed by Nature's wearied husbandman;
But now she views her all-accomplished plan
With calm serenity, and soon
She bids the fields awhile repose,
That heavenly dew may now their waste repair.—
As gentle, balmy sleep, doth banish care,
And strength revives, and lightens all our woes.

ALFRED MILBURN.

PUBLICATIONS.

SCHILD'S LADIES' MAGAZINE. OCTOBER READY. Price 1d. post free. 24. Seventy Illustrations of Useful Winter Styles, Out Pattern of outdoor Jacket, with Vest, S. MILLER, 10, Southampton-street, Strand, London, and all Newsagents.

SCHILD'S MOTHER'S HELP. OCTOBER READY. Price 1d. post free. 24. Seventy Illustrations of Children's Winter Garments, Out Pattern of Girl's Ulster, with Cape, S. MILLER, 10, Southampton-street, Strand, London, and all Newsagents.

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OUR OMNIBUS.

THE M.P.

The Separatists at Birmingham showed some sense when they abandoned the idea of getting a street procession to honour Mr. Gladstone. The majority of the inhabitants being strong Unionists, this project would almost certainly have led to serious collisions between the two parties, and not, improbably, to loss of life. To do Mr. Gladstone justice, it shows real grit to invade the chosen sanctuary of Radical Unionism. But whether any political profit will result from the crusade is quite a different question. Recent municipal elections at Birmingham appeared to show that Mr. Chamberlain is still the monarch of all the surveys, except the Conservative electorate.

What has Mr. Foljambe, the Gladstonian member for the Mansfield Division, done that he should be served with notice to quit by the local caucus? I suppose he is considered to lack "thoroughness;" in other words, that on one or two occasions he has shown a disposition to consult the interests of his country before those of his party. Not that his memory recalls any turpitude of that sort. It is merely an inference, deduced from the fact that Mr. Foljambe has been pilloried.

Mr. William O'Brien believes that it is in the power of the Opposition to force on a general election next spring. At least, he says that he believes it, which may, perchance, be a somewhat different thing. It is easy to vapour about "compelling" the Government to take a popular verdict on their administration, but how is it to be done? The only recognised way is by placing them in a minority in the House of Commons. Let the Separatists do that, and Lord Salisbury will appeal to the country at once. Seeing, however, that the Unionist majority is still of overwhelming magnitude, well-disciplined, thoroughly united, and efficiently organised, Mr. O'Brien will have all his work cut out to convert it into a minority by next spring. Of course, he has no expectation of doing anything of the sort. It was merely a safe bit of cock-crowing from his own congenial dunghill.

Mr. Parnell's American subsidy has flickered up again, a draft of £1,000 having just been forwarded from Detroit to oil the machinery of the National League. It is not much, but every little helps. The burglar said when, in default of more valuable plunder, he made off with a dress-improver and a patent corkscrew.

Cannot the society papers refrain from concerning themselves about the Prince of Wales's financial arrangements? These journals perpetrate prodigious nonsense whenever they touch on that matter. They know absolutely nothing about their statements are pure conjecture. I am not going to imitate them in that respect, but I may state, as a fact, that the prince has no intention of applying to Parliament either for an augmentation of his income or to provide for his family. Whoever says the contrary, is guilty of diabolical and false.

So far as theory goes, the Gladstonian leaders are quite enthusiastic in their support of labour M.P.'s. But the moment it comes to giving a proletarian candidate "a leg up," their championship becomes mightily attenuated. At Merthyr, for instance, the Separatist caucus has managed matters so adroitly as to clear the ground of labour candidates. Three were put forward to cut one another's throats—I speak metaphorically—and this being accomplished, the caucus nominee had the field all to himself.

When the Tyne troops were on the very eve of starting for the West Indies with 600 troops on board, a large quantity of water came to light in the bodies' cabins. The natural inference was that the ship had sprung a leak, but none could be found after exhaustive search. It is believed, therefore, that the water got in through a valve which was not properly closed. Rather a dangerous sort of valve, I think, to have fitted to transports. Had this mishap occurred during rough weather at sea, the Tyne might have foundered before the seat of the mischief was discovered.

The moonlighting season is beginning rather early in Ireland this year. As a rule, it is not until November that such murderous outrages as that just perpetrated on a farmer near Tralee are reported. For merely disobeying the National League, this unfortunate man was deliberately shot through the leg as a warning to behave better for the future. How is it that Mr. Parnell and his items never raise their voices in denunciation of such fiendish crimes as this? They can strike and scream loudly enough, but they are not their followers is made to wear prison clothing, but not a word comes from them in reprobation of the ruffians who make targets of human beings.

The Bradlaugh relief fund is closed, I see, after a brief and not too prosperous career. In spite of its receiving the warm support of the "Gutter Gazette," it did not take with any section of the public. Even Northampton seems to have failed to do its duty. The collectors appear to have the same feeling as the African savage who used to eat all the good things offered up to the local idol. No doubt, however, they will be given another chance before long. When once any agitator takes to begging, he is sure to return to it sooner or later. Indeed, I should not be surprised were the Bradlaugh relief fund to become a hardy annual.

WILLIAM OF CLOUDESLEE.

We opened the business at Newmarket with the All-Aged Trial Stakes. Ripon would have won this if he had tried, but just when he looked all over a winner, as he was going a bit faster than the others, he swerved, and lost a good length. Just at the finish he ran on again but was beaten by a head by Dornoch, who was sold to Tom Cannon for 410 guineas. Ketta won the next race, a Selling Plate, from Extrinsic, who was a great tip. Next Donovan, who did not look particularly bright, met Unrefined in the Buckenham Stakes. She could not make the Duke of Portland's colt gallop, but perhaps served the stable's purpose, since Gold was given a walk over in the Boswell Stakes.

Laureate, another of my lucky selections for the day, never gave his backers a moment's anxiety in the First Nursery. L'Avare ran his best race in this, but Unco Guid, who was a great tip, disappointed his friends considerably.

Like Donovan, Ayrshire was reported none too bright for the Tenth Foal Stakes. He was opposed by a good many clever judges, who fancied that, as he was beaten at Manchester on seven occasions, he would not win this race at a mile and a quarter. They were wrong, though, for he won the race, and indeed from Grafton, his most dangerous opponent, while Surbiton was third. Ossory, who was about third best, was fifth. Ayrshire went remarkably well on this occasion.

First thoughts were best in the Maiden Plate, as Claribelle was the early choice. Later, a rush on Moscarade made Baron de Rothschild's filly favourite. She ran quite indifferently, while Claribelle won very easily.

Isosceles was fancied for the Thirty-ninth Triennial, though his staying two miles and a bit was extremely problematical. Reve D'Or, who ought to have been a bit favourite, was at the nice price of 6 to 4, and had the issues safe enough at a mile from home.

Rydal, who was the hope of the gentlemen for the Fourth Zetland Stakes on Wednesday, won rather cleverly at the finish, but in running both Devil's Dance and Emerald seemed able to beat it. Much the same remark will apply to Simonia in the first half of the next race, a 210 Sweepstakes. When Tom Cannon liked she came away. Yard

Arm failed to get the Granby Plate distance, and Cedar won cleverly. Seclusion, who was well backed again, must be a good deal overrated.

No fewer than fourteen turned out for the Great Eastern Railway Handicap, which fell to my selection, Wise Man. He got off well, was always well placed, and ran right on. For fifty yards inside the distance Sandal threatened great danger, but did not last like Sir Robert Jardine's colt. Maiden Belle, who was eased at the finish, could have nearly been second had T. Loates persevered with her after finding that he could not beat Wise Man.

Jacobite and Volta were the two tips for the Selling Plate, and had the finish to themselves, with Volta first. Donovan never gave St. Agatha nor Piquet a chance in the Hopeful Stakes, and Mont d'Or won the Welter Handicap very easily indeed. For the Second Nursery Jack Frost was made favourite, with Sovereign backed by a very shrewd division. Jack Frost, who had disappointed the stable two or three times, rewarded them for their patience.

At the finish, for once in a way, the book-makers had a bit of a turn. Rada was booked at 10 to 1 for the Fortieth Produce Stakes. Good odds were bet on Lord Falkmouth's mare, while 3 to 1 was laid against Grafton. Till 150 yards from the judge Rada was winning, with Webb holding her; but when it came to the finish Grafton went too fast, and had the Goodwood Cup winner settled. Just at the last Benburb came with a great rush, and was only beaten by a head.

Come, I, I understand, on offer to a well known owner of racehorses, and the price £5,000. I am told, but cannot vouch for half of the correctness of the statement, that £4,000 has been tendered and not accepted.

Newmarket's best judges say that Trayles will win the Cesarewitch. I am greatly inclined to believe that Trayles is a good horse. It is, however, not at all in his favour that the critics of head-quarters are so fond of him. My favourite, Tenebreuse, was greatly liked on Tuesday in her two miles gallop, and I heard good accounts of her after Friars Balsam. Rada was much interfered with in the Lancashire Plate.

The team who will leave for the Cape on November 22nd are Major Wharton, C. A. Smith, M. P. Howden, J. H. Roberts, B. A. T. Grieve, E. M. Master, Hon. C. Courtney, J. Williams, Lehmann, Maurice Read, Abel, Briggs, Fothergill, and F. Hearne.

On Monday night the glove fight to a finish between Alec Roberts and Arthur Bobbett should have been decided at the Lambeth School of Arms. The competition was not very interesting, as, after a while, Roberts, tired of trying to force the fighting, and Bobbett, no matter what advantage he might now and then gain, would not go for the other. They had three hours and a half of it under Queensberry rules, and if they were only as tired as the spectators, must have been tired indeed.

Not much damage was done on either side, though no doubt, both were very sore on the next day. Bobbett's left ear was swollen, and Roberts' left eye also the worse for repeated visitations, otherwise there was little to show that the men had been hitting each other. They were both in splendid condition, and reflected great credit on their trainers.

John L. Sullivan's condition appears to be less serious than it was a few days ago. The big fellow was reported to be quite dangerously ill earlier in the week. Later news is that his doctor hopes to be able to get him out in a few days, despite a slight relapse on Tuesday.

Dominick Mc Caffrey, who was beaten by Dempsey, is talking of getting up a match in which he and Sullivan (when the latter is once more fit for service) will meet a couple selected from Smith, Mitchell, and Kilrain. Mc Caffrey says that he did not think Sullivan did himself justice against Mitchell. For one thing, Mac is in a position to judge for himself since he was present.

O'Connor's dispute with Teemer does not draw nearer to an end, and it looks as though the two would not be any scuffling race between them this season, at any rate. It is quite likely that the two may have their first meeting in Australia, whether both profess that they will journey shortly.

Mr. T. Eytton, of Christchurch, New Zealand, arrived in England early this week. He is agent in advance for the Maori footballers, six of whom are really Maoris, fifteen half-castes, and three New Zealanders thoroughbred whites. Judging by their matches at home the combination ought to do well, though their performances on the Australian continent do not make them quite so good as we were led to expect.

Joseph Nuttall, of Stalybridge, very easily won the 10yds. amateur championship at the Lambeth Baths on Monday evening. He had landed first on two previous occasions. This third success entitles him to final possession of the cup, which was given by the South-Eastern Swimming Club. Four started and finished; Nuttall first, by three yards, in 66sec. (best amateur time); J. F. Standing (one mile champion), second; W. Knowles, Everton, a yard behind Standing, third; W. Henry, Zephyr S.C., a foot behind Knowles.

OLD IZAAK.

I do not think it can be fairly said that the poor sport with which anglers who fish the tidal waters of the Thames have met during this season, is entirely attributable to bad weather, and to the state in which the water has been. I have several times noticed that although both wind and tide were favourable the result was much the same. A well-known angling writer in *Land and Water* last week, however, touches upon the real facts of the case by giving it forth as his opinion that "the fishing of the Thames generally is rapidly deteriorating. The Thames as a well stocked river is no more what it was twenty years ago than is the city of London itself. Unless steps are taken before long to restock the river I fear that angling prospects in the future will be gloomy in the extreme."

After all the vituperations, denials, reproaches, and threats, which have for some time past been poured upon my devoted head for my endeavour to open the eyes of anglers to the danger of the depletion of the water, and so to enable them to guard against it, this corroboration of my expressed ideas is very refreshing, and I thank the writer accordingly.

As an instance of the unexpected which so often occurs to anglers, I may mention that a member of the Richmond Piscatorial Society, while chub fishing at Teddington Weir on Saturday last, hooked a barbel, weighing 7lbs., by the tail, and after a long struggle succeeded in landing it. Considering how much the fish had in its favour in the way it was hooked, the strength of the stream, and the fine tackle which was being used, I think that the angler should be congratulated upon the result, and complimented upon possession of the skill, tact, and patience which he must have displayed.

According to the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, an angling competition in France must indeed be an awe-inspiring spectacle. One recently took place at Tours. Real live "municipal councillors" acted as jury. The prizes were three in number, and there were 134 competitors, who "stood, sat, or squatted, red in hand, round some ponds to catch as many big fish as they could within a given time. One of the winners succeeded in hooking as many as 114 fish, while another safely landed an antiquated carp weighing

31b. Crowds assembled to witness the operations, and the proceeds of the sale of the tickets—several thousands in number—were handed over to a local charity. The allusion to the antiquated 31b. carp was probably "wrote sarcastic." It will at once be evident that the fish was comparatively small and young.

As plain facts are sometimes overlooked by anglers, as well as by other people, I would point out that the value of a line as regards strength depends upon what pull it will bear at its weakest part, hence the necessity for frequent examination along its whole length. A line which at one part will bear a strain of 8lb. or 10lb. may at another, from rottenness, or some other cause, not be able to pull as many ounces, and the loss of a good fish may be the result of the defect if not discovered. I was once playing a small pike on a line which I felt confident could kill a twenty-pounder, when suddenly to my intense astonishment, it parted as though it had been cotton. On examination I found that the end looked as though it had been burnt. I was smoking a cigarette at the time, and I had undoubtedly previously touched the line on the winch with the burning end.

I would note here that I do not believe in smoking while fishing. The finger, of course, acquires the smell of tobacco, which is in turn communicated to the bait, and the flavour would be no recommendation for it to a carp or roach. Certainly, as will appear from the above mentioned incident, I do smoke, but I must say, as the preacher did of old, "do not as I do, but as I tell you."

Mr. A. J. Roper kindly sends me the following instances of voracity of the pike and eel, which came under his notice. "While walking with a friend, accompanied by his dog, on the banks of Orchardleigh Pond (a piece of water of about thirty acres near Frome, in Somersetshire) a few years ago, a dead fish attracted our attention. The dog, quickly landed it, and attempted to swallow a perch of about 12lb. Instead of the latter following the course intended for its destination, it had struggled to gain an exit by the gill, where it stuck fast and choked its captor." As regards the eel, I was some time back enjoying a day's fishing in the Berkeley Canal, when I observed an eel, recently dead, lying among the sedges. I brought it to bank, and found that from its mouth was protruding the hind part of a good sized water rat, which the eel had tried to swallow, but it proved too much for it. The eel weighed about 21lb.

The result of the competition which took place on Wednesday last between members of the Richmond Piscatorial Society, a special feature of which was that the prizes were presented to the professional fishermen who accompanied the competitors, is as follows:—1st: Messrs. Blaney and Wright, fishing with Howard—barbel, roach, and dace, 6lb. 6oz.; Messrs. Nicholas and Mummery, with Dobbin—dace, 6lb. 6oz.; Messrs. Gaunt and Perkins, with Job Brain—roach and dace, 6lb. 10oz.; Messrs. Marjason and Rollison, with Spong—roach and dace, 2lb. 12oz.; Messrs. C. R. Powell and Johnson, with G. Coxen—roach, 11b. 9oz.

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

Discussion has taken place lately as to whether serpents exercise some sort of magnetic force on their victims, or merely paralyse them by fear. An American scientist who claims to have studied the subject exhaustively, asserts the former theory, and believes that the immobility of the victim proceeds from pure funk. It may be so in some instances, but how are we to account for the fact that some reptiles possess the power of compelling their prey not merely to remain still, but to fly into their mouths? Fear would not do that, at all events; its influence, if any, on the victim's motion, would be centrifugal rather than centripetal. Not once or twice, but scores of times have I seen wall lizards in India thus force flies to come to them. The reptile would stand stock still, with its head raised and its glittering eyes fixed on the intended tit-bit. Then, all of a sudden, the fly would spread its wings and dash straight into its enemy's open jaws.

The account given by Mr. T. L. Patterson of a "prehistoric toad" which was lately found alive in the clay of a railway cutting near Greenwich, would be more satisfactory if more precise. He writes, "It is alive but very inactive and semi-torpid; it seems to have no bones; it has two beautiful eyes, but does not seem to see; its mouth is sealed up, but it seems to breathe very slightly." And from these peculiarities Mr. Patterson is ready to believe that this toad had remained alive in its clay tomb for "20,000 or 30,000 years." My explanation would be much less sensational. I surmise that when the toad was a baby, it found some fissure in the clay into which it crept and gradually worked its way inward until it became immersed. Its present appearance exactly corresponds with what one might expect from a process of starvation.

A lady living at Greetwell, near Lincoln, lately purchased a retriever dog when she was staying at Skegness, and took it home with her by train. To accompany the animal to its new residence, it was kept chained up for ten days, when, as it appeared quite contented, the children took it out for a walk. No sooner was it loose, however, than it made tracks, and nothing more was seen of it until the next day, when it turned up safe and sound at its old home. Now, this sagacious dog had never been away from Skegness until its journey to Lincoln, and as the word performed by rail, it must have been guided by pure instinct.

In cats, this wonderful "homing" faculty is even more strongly developed than in dogs. Whence was derived, I wonder, the popular idea that if a cat's feet are well buttered on reaching its new home, it will not attempt to return to its previous one? I remember well making an experiment with the prescription during my childhood, but the only result was that the tabby on whom I operated scratched my hands badly, and bolted straight for her old home. Perhaps she would have remained had she not cut short the buttering process.

I have received a number of letters from obliging correspondents on the subject of mange. As I have not room to give them all at the same time I will publish one each week. Mrs. Hawkins kindly tells how she cured a Kamatskatka dog who caught the disease some years ago from a stray cur. The first attack was cured by the use of carbolic soap, and doses of sulphur. But every year, at the commencement of summer, the mange returned, until two years ago when, his mistress being away from home, he developed it so badly that he became raw from his neck to the root of his tail. My correspondent now made a plaster of zinc cement on linen rags and covered his back completely with it, fastening it on securely, and covering it all over with a coat made for the purpose. This was renewed constantly every two or three hours, day and night. At the same time, my correspondent administered twice a week as much powdered arsenic as would lie on a threepenny piece. In less than a month the dog's back was perfectly healed, and the disease has never returned to him since.

The "British Lion" of Ball's Pond-road, who so often sends us interesting notes, has furnished me with two feet of a flying squirrel which was blown on board a vessel in the Straits of Malacca, at a distance of fully a mile from shore, during a heavy squall. When taken the animal was of a reddish brown colour, with a bright red breast. It was nearly as large as a wild rabbit.

From the same gentleman I have also received two small flat fish from the mouth of the Hogfish and part of a parrot fish. The latter creature is one of the most beautiful of the inhabitants of the water. The whole body is covered with a pattern formed of long hexagons. When alive it is of a blue colour, with the hexagons marked in

yellow. The tail fin is green, and the other fins brown and green, while the head is yellow with blue markings.

In answer to G. Warren, I can say that the following is considered a good diet for thrushes. Fresh meat mixed with bread and chopped fine should be given as well as oatmeal moistened in milk. Two or three spiders or woodlice will be appreciated, but too many are bad.

THE ACTOR.

It is of no use to attempt to give the reader any idea of the extremely interesting nature of the audience on the first night of "The Armada." Well-known faces were everywhere visible, and it must suffice to say that, while the "upper ten" was represented by celebrities like the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and her husband, literature was represented by men like Mr. Charles Dickens, pictorial art by Mr. Seymour Lucas, and others, and the stage by such men as Mr. Willard, who I discovered in the quasi-obscure of the back row of the dress circle.

A rather curious thing in connection with "The Armada" is the fact that Miss Ada Neilson, who plays Queen Elizabeth in Messrs. Hamilton and Harris's work, appeared a few years ago as the Princess (afterwards Queen) Elizabeth in another play by Mr. Hamilton. It is somewhat singular that she should have been called upon to undertake the parts of the young and the old Elizabeth in succession.

Whatever may have been the feeling in the pit on Monday evening, I can answer first that by the occupants of the stalls, and the dress-circle, and the boxes, the arrangement and appearance of the New Court Theatre were highly approved. The building was voted charming for its size. The situation of the refreshment-bar attached to the stalls was not commended by those to whom I spoke, but that is a detail. To the fashionable class, to whom the new theatre expressly appeals, it is likely to prove thoroughly attractive. The patrons of the gallery and upper circle seemed quite contented on Monday, and by this time, I dare say, the pit difficulty has been got over.

There was, of course, a brave gathering to celebrate the opening of the Court. There, as at Drury-lane, familiar countenances abounded. In the stalls were Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert, naturally interested in Mr. Hare's share of the entertainment; Mrs. Bernard-Beebe was there, too, representative in a gown which I have not the vocabulary to describe; Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Wilde were also to be discerned, and Mr. Edgar Bruce, and Mrs. Labouchere and Mr. Alfred Reed; while elsewhere were Mr. Alfred Cellier and Mr. Mackintosh (fresh from the study of Touchstone) and Mr. Frank Thornton, who is to take "Mamma" out to Australia; and more others than I need name.

Mr. Hare appears in "Mamma" in a sandy-coloured wig, and I have been asked why he did not appear in his own hair (no pun intended), which is of a raven black, I believe. It is suggested that he would look all the younger thereby. Out of this, again, has arisen a question of his age. "How old is he?" is the inquiry. Well, I cannot say, save that his debut in London was made in 1865, when he was probably not much over 20. From that you may calculate how old he is now.

I have just been reading again Mrs. Inchbold's "Midnight Hour," the three-act vaudeville on which the plot of "Carina," the new opera, has been founded. In this the heroine is called Julia, and she is the niece of General Don Guzman, who destines her for one Don Carlos, a rich old merchant, whom she has never seen. Don Carlos is expected to arrive from abroad on the day on which the play begins, and the marriage is to take place at midnight, according to the habit of the family of Don Guzman.

But a certain young marquis has seen Julia and fallen in love with her, and, with the aid of Julia's duenna and maid, he gains admission to Don Guzman's house and divulges his passion. She returns his love, and the pair arrange to elope before "the midnight hour." In the end, the general is himself the means of aiding, by mistake, the young couple's escape, and, as he has conquered, and gives his consent to the match, poor Don Carlos notwithstanding.

"The Weaker Sex," Mr. Pinner's new comedy, performed at Manchester during Mr. and Mrs. Kendal's stay there, is, in the main, a satire on the "woman's rights" movement. Mrs. Kendal plays Lady Vivian, one of the chief leaders of the "fad," and she is supported by a well-selected company, including—besides Mr. Kendal—Miss Fanny Brough, Miss Fanny Coleman, Miss Fanny Parnell, Miss Olga Brandon, Miss Marie Hudspheth, Miss Agnes Miller, Mr. Kenton, Mr. Frank Rodney, and Mr. A. M. Denison. This is one of the plays in which the Kendals will "star" in America.

"A Parisian Romance," in which Mr. Mansfield will figure at the Lyceum on Monday, was the piece in which he made his first big success in America. He had been seen in "Les Manteaux Noirs," and as Nick Vedder in "Rip Van Winkle," and had scored in both parts; but it was as the Baron Chevalier in Octave Feuillet's drama that he first "knocked" the American public. He was not originally cast for the part, but, another actor having resigned the role, it was given to him, and thus, practically, his artistic fortune was made.

I understand that the clever dialect song ("The Harmonic Club"), sung by Mr. Chevalier himself, "Aladdin" at the Strand, is the composition, both words and music, of Mr. Chevalier himself. Miss Atherton's new ditty, "A Badly-brought-up Boy," is from the pen of Mr. Robert Martin, of "Ballyhooley" fame. Mr. Edouin is now extremely funny both as the widow in "Aladdin," and as the Professor in "Kleptomaniac." The other night he kept me in a perpetual roar of laughter.

Look out, on Wednesday next, for some fresh developments of advertising genius at Terry's Theatre. There will be, to begin with, a remarkable ascent from the theatre, and, moreover, a notable procession in which, I am told, Mr. Terry's chief official representative will take part. Look out for both of these "extra performances."

JACK ALLROUND.

"Having a quantity of elderberries I wish to know how I am to make wine of the same," writes "A. D." Pick the berries from the stalks, and to every three quarts of berries allow one gallon of water; boil the berries and water for fifteen minutes; and strain them through a sieve or bag, breaking up the fruit well and squeezing the pulp to express all the juice. Add to every gallon of juice three pounds of sugar, half an ounce of ground ginger, and six or seven cloves; boil for one hour, carefully skimming the liquor all the time; let it stand till milk warm, then put it into a clean dry cask with one tablespoonful of good fresh yeast to every three gallons of the wine; let it ferment for about a fortnight, and then, if fermentation has ceased, bung up the cask. Before closing you may add half a pint of brandy to every three gallons of wine, but this is not essential. When it has stood for four months bottle it for use.

"H. B." wants "a liquid for writing on paper that will fade away in an hour or so; or on the other hand, a liquid to appear as near as possible colourless, or invisible to the naked eye, but which will gradually blacken." Perhaps the following will meet his requirements:—Chloride of cobalt in a solution of twenty-five grains to the ounce will produce a pink writing, which will disappear when thoroughly dry, then become green when heated, and disappear again when cold, and resume its original pink shade if damped; or boil Roman vitriol and sal ammoniac, and when cold a little gum arabic. Writing with this liquid will gradually fade away and vanish in twenty-four

hours. A cheap invisible ink can be made by dissolving one fluid ounce of common oil of vitrol in a pint of soft water. Stir well and allow it to cool, write with a clean pen; when dry it will be invisible, held to the fire it will become an indelible black.

In reply to "Maggie," who asks for a recipe for curry powder, take six ounces of coriander seed, five ounces turmeric, two ounces black pepper, two ounces mustard seed, half an ounce cumin seed, half an ounce cinnamon, and one ounce lesser cardamoms. Put them into a cool oven for a night. Pound them next day thoroughly in a marble mortar and rub them through a sieve. Keep the powder in a well-corked bottle. This is one out of a multitude of recipes. I give it with the warning that, generally speaking, the curry powder you buy in the shops is better, and certainly cheaper than what is home made.

"Kindly inform 'Ostrich' how to dye a red feather a dark brown colour." First thoroughly cleanse the feather; it is the omission of this essential point by amateurs that causes so many failures. With an ounce of soap (white curd soap is best) to a pint of hot water make a lather in a basin—you can beat up the soap with birch twigs or clean wires. Lay the feather into the hot lather, holding the quill end in one hand, and with the other hand gently but firmly rub the feather down again and again for five or six minutes until you think it is cleansed, then thoroughly rinse it out in clean warm water, and afterwards in clean cold water, shake it well and dry it before a moderate fire. The cheap made up dyes to be had at any chemist for 6d. a bottle answer well for feathers; you will find directions on them. When you have got the desired tone of colour on your feather, dry it again by shaking it before a moderate fire, and before it is quite dry curl each fibre separately with a blunt knife or ivory paper cutter, performing the operation still under the crisping influence of the fire.

"R. J. M." wishes to pickle some onions and red cabbage in the best way, and asks how it is to be done. Red cabbage is not fit yet; it should get a touch of frost before you use it. With regard to the onions the small silver kind are the best. I fear it is rather late for them. The onions should be peeled carefully without cutting the bulb, merely removing the dull outer skins until they look clear. As you peel them throw the onions into a bowl of white wine vinegar, and when all are ready, strain the vinegar into an enamelled stewpan, with one ounce of whole peppercorns, a teaspoonful of mustard seed, an inch of whole ginger, and a desert-spoonful of salt to each quart of vinegar. Boil gently for five minutes, and while still boiling throw the onions in, and let them simmer gently for two minutes. When cool put the pickle into jars, distributing the spices through them, and well covering all with the vinegar. Cork securely, adding bladder to exclude the air.

GENERAL CHATTER.

Was Marshal Bazaine a traitor? His death has revived this question, which promises to afford controversialists a battle-ground for many a year. My own view is that at one time he was more concerned with dynastic considerations than with military exigencies, believing, no doubt, that the empire would smash up if his army met with disaster. This would scarcely amount to treachery in the ordinary acceptance of the term.

Cannot something be done to check the growing disposition of coroners to expend sensational investigations to undue limits? The verdict returned in the Whitechapel case was precisely what might have been given on the very first day of the inquiry. Coroners and their juries have no concern with detective business. Their functions begin and end with determining whether the deceased came to death through lawful or unlawful instrumentality. It is not required of them, in cases of murder, to fix the guilt on any particular person. An open verdict of "wilful murder against some person or persons unknown" fulfils all requirements, and this can generally be arrived at in the course of a couple of sittings.

The Lancashire cotton spinners have the hearty wishes of all in their endeavour to break up the "ring" which has been organised to advance the price of the raw material. In the present struggling state of the great Lancashire industry, it cannot afford to pay even a fraction of a farthing more for raw material. Were the "ring" successful, therefore, the result would be to divert a large proportion of our trade to foreign manufacturers. It seems to be a coming question as to whether the State will not have to take action before long against these unwholesome combinations of moneyed rascals. Capital had better beware of using its giant's strength like a giant.

On the subject of watch stealing, a correspondent of a daily paper suggests that Englishmen should revert to the old fashion of keeping their watches in small pockets in the waistbands of their trousers. The remedy would be rather worse than the disease. A sturdy stout people used to have to extract their timepieces from their fobs, not to mention the discomfort of having a hard lump of metal forced into one's abdomen. Moreover, it was of little use after all; thieves employed lads to butt gentlemen in the stomach, and when the victims became doubled up, their horologies could be snatched without the least difficulty.

An Indian paper gives an account of a recent execution which would have produced a considerable sensation had it taken place in England. A native and his two sons having been found guilty of wilful murder, the three were hung in a row, the father in the middle of the trio. It must have been a shocking spectacle; surely, the executions might have taken place either on different days or at different places.

According to the latest news from that pestilential hole, Suakin, the hostile tribes have thrown up earthworks within easy range of the town, which they pepper every night with cannon balls. Where did they get their artillery? Were they fighting them they had not a single field piece. It would seem, therefore, that they must have some means of obtaining what they want from the outside world, and, in that case, our costly blockade of the coast is a farce. For, where guns can be smuggled in, slaves can be smuggled out.

A silent revolution is being slowly accomplished in one department of retail trade. The tri-cycle is superseding the cart for small parcels and light goods generally, very much to the profit of the trader. In my own neighbourhood, there are several shopkeepers who have entirely abandoned the old method of delivery, finding that the new one gives equal results at next to no cost. An attendant advantage is the greater safety of the public owing to there being fewer runaway carts in the streets. Truly, the inventor, or rather adaptor of the idea of riding on wheels deserves a statue. Yet, how many people even know his name?

It is very satisfactory to see that the reports from all our great manufacturing centres continue to represent steadily improvement of trade. I have collated all the provincial chronicles which have come under my notice, and the result is such a picture of commercial prosperity as England has not seen for many a year. Yet, odd to say, the metropolitan returns of pauperism bulk more largely than they did either last year or the year before. I attribute this to the influx of provincial pauperism which took place last winter in the expectation that London would start relief works on a gigantic scale. Paupers came to us and paupers they have remained, living from hand to mouth, and ever and anon falling back on the workhouse.

CLIPPINGS FROM THE COMICS.

(From Moonshine.)

The doings of the Salvation Army have been brought before the readers of the evening press. Among other charges is that of too much kissing. We do not know if the accusation is a just one. But little as we thought of the Salvation Army before, we can only say that if they have to kiss one another much, they ought to be excused all their other sins for nothing.

The Sultan's cooks have been on strike. He stopped their pay and they stopped his dinner. How the times have changed. But a few years back the recalitrants would have been drowned in their own pudding cloths—gone for their pay into the Bosphorus, and have taken it out in dripping. Mr. Chamberlain has been talking to the point. He says that the Irish martyrs are self-made. This is true as regards their martyrdom only, however. As politicians, they are not self-made. Mr. Parnell and Mr. Egan made them. But for Mr. Parnell and Mr. Egan, they would be as they were before—just clerks, or journalists, or something.

MARRIAGE LAW REFORM.

However much opinion may differ with respect to the question presently agitating the public mind, viz., "Is Marriage a Failure?" there can be no doubt that many believe the existing system of marriage to be eminently defective, and that the next generation will witness a radical change in our "use and wont" method of wedlock. We therefore, hasten, with our usual prophetic propensities, to provide a kind of specimen daily paper report, such as will probably appear in the law reports' column about the year 1920:—

Court of Matrimony.

The usual weekly court for the disposal of applications for marriage qualification certificates was held yesterday, in the Matrimonial Court, before Justice Cherriman and a jury. There were altogether 74 applications, viz., 49 by bachelors and 25 by widowers. The prospective brides consisted mainly of spinsters, though a few elderly widows were among the number. The clerk having read the list of applications, the jury—consisting, as usual, of six ladies and six gentlemen—was duly constituted, and the business of the court was thereafter proceeded with.

Anxious for a Change of Life.

The first applicant, Michael Macnamara, glass-blower, 42, widower, 19, Coldstream-row, stated: That his wife died fifteen months since, leaving him with a large family of small children. He had had nine different housekeepers, but "not a man of them pleased him." He was resolved on marrying a widow.—A Lady Juror (to applicant): How many children have you?—Applicant: Seven, your honour; but three of them are working.—A Gentleman Juror: What is your average weekly income altogether?—Applicant: Three pounds seven shillings and sixpence.—The lady Juror: (Laughter.)—Another Female Juror: Has your intended wife any children?—Applicant: She has two, your honour, but he's married. (Laughter.)—Macnamara having satisfied the court respecting the usual conditions required of applicants:—(1) That he was physically and mentally healthy; (2) that he was able to provide all the necessities of life for himself, family, and intended wife; (3) that neither he nor she were in any way physically deformed; (4) that both possessed a good moral character; and (5) that he was a steady worker, and free from lazy habits, a license, certifying him eligible for matrimony, was granted. Michael left the court smiling, accompanied by his chosen one, a buxom widow, about 30, with red hair.

(From Punch.)

A CHAPTER OF FAME.—The Actor: Ah! it's all very well for you fellows to talk about my being the pet of the public, the idol of the aristocracy, the spoilt child of Royalty itself! I admit all that; but remember that my art dies with me, whereas your pictures, your poems, your speeches remain to show the twentieth century what—a what.—The Painter: What overrated duffers we were in the nineteenth, eh? Whereas you will never be found out, old man. So you score again!—The Statesman and the Poet: Hear, hear.

IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE?—Ah me, my dear, my dear Mr. Punch, I am afraid it is! I've done my best, but no, the Thanes fly from me and I am, in the language of Lavinia Tennison—"Love Fifty," alias Can't-Marry-in the Moated Grange.—Dear sir, Marriage is a failure, at least in my case. I've been rejected again to-day. "This is the third time of asking,"—Tim Idleigh. Mr. Sibbotes was thinking he wanted a little change, and whether he and Flarrop might run over for a couple of days to Spaw or Wiesbad.—Mrs. S. (who has been reading "the Papers" too): Oh, ah! and there's going to be a Beauty Show there! Oh, I should so like—I'll go with you, dear! But he didn't go, and the Beauty Show was a failure.

(From Judy.)

THINGS YOU WOULD RATHER DO WITHOUT.—Good advice. Your neighbour's elbow at dinner. A visit from your mother-in-law. A reminder from your short-suffering tailor. A "little music" from Clara, who has winks like sledge-hammers. A quiet talk with your irate parent. A large cup of wasty tea from the vicar's wife. A nice kiss from that love of a baby. A slap on the back when you are drinking. A fight with a fellow who is certain to lick you.

SIX WALKERS.—You're the chap to keep the game alive, the gamekeeper remarked to the cockney sportsman. "I hope I gave you satisfaction," as M. Ploquet remarked to General Boulanger after he had run him through the neck. "Cut and comb again," as the gentleman observed to the hairdresser when he did not think he had taken off sufficient. "It is supported by some of the most influential daily papers," as the young lady replied when a friend inquired of what her home-made dress-improver was composed. "I'll strain every nerve and muscle," as the cook remarked when she put the calves' feet into the jelly-bag. "I'll hold on to the last," as the cobbler said when he was told that a new machine had been invented for making boots out of paper. "It's time for you to rise," as the stockbroker said to his Emma Gold Mine Shares. "Genius will show itself," as the poor journalist exclaimed when he caught sight of his great toe showing through his boot. "I'm dying of consumption, but I make light of my misfortune," as the candle said. "The Times are out of joint with me," as Mr. Parnell remarked on a recent occasion.

AT A NATIONALIST MEETING IN CORK.—Mr. Brown (of temperate views, replying to Mr. O'Sullivan's violent denunciatory speech): I may remark, gentlemen, that it is extremely easy and extremely safe, for Mr. O'Sullivan to indulge in these personal threats against members of the Government when he is some four hundred miles away from the scene of action.—Mr. O'Sullivan (rising excitedly): "Sorr, Oi would use the same words if Oi was four thousand miles away."

ARE THESE MARRIAGES FAILURES?—An American paper says:—"A man in Indiana has just buried his eighth wife. He says his ventures have been equally divided between good and bad, realising his acceptance of the marriage sentence. 'Four better, and four worse.' Surely he does not intend fulfilling the rest of the sentence, 'four richer, and four poorer.' Sixteen! No thank you. Not for me. Once bitten, &c."

(From Fun.)

SCENE—THE ADMIRALTY.—Inventor: I have a new description of ship, which I wish to bring before the notice of the Lords of the Admiralty.—Clerk: In what particulars is your invention new?—Inventor: Why, they are made to dive, so that directly the enemy commences firing at them they go to the bottom.—Clerk (contemptuously): There is nothing novel about that, my dear sir. Nearly all our ships are built that way; in fact, many of them go to the bottom without the trouble of firing at them. Good morning.

NO DOUBT THE BEST AUTHORITY.—Mrs. Fitzgibbon (young widow, who has not finally deter-

mined that marriage is a failure): Your friend, my dear doctor, is very entertaining, and all that; but his manner of looking—at some things—a little puzzles me. Is he married?—Dr. Saltwater (who has known her from her birth, and would not mislead her for the world): My dear Mrs. Fitzgibbon, if there is any body who can tell you the absolute truth about that, it is—his mother-in-law.

Mrs. Scroggins: I'll give you to understand that I've got a mind of my own.—Kent Collector: I shouldn't have thought it! You've always been giving somebody a piece of it every time I've been down the court. I should have thought you'd have given it all away by this time.

You may brag about your picturesque railway rides, but we'll back our dear old Metropolitan to go through the richest country in the world. The view is occasionally obscured by tunnels, but every thing has its drawbacks.

A bachelor's breakfast is a comfortable meal and his lunch is a merry one, and his dinner even may be all right, but it is when the supper of life approaches that he begins to feel lonely, and to long for a partner.

(From Funny Folks.)

AN AGREEABLE FAILURE.—Miss Tymid: Then you at least don't find marriage a failure? You say you are so happy? Mrs. Strongthorn: Happy as the day is long, my dear. When I find I can't agree with my husband, I make him agree with me.

A LUNATIC IN-CHORD.—Some excavations at Fountains Abbey have resulted in the discovery of twenty-four earthenware pots embedded in the walls of the choir. A party of 150 archaeologists have considered the subject on the spot, and have come to the conclusion that these pots were intended to augment the sound of the music. Possibly, but we fancy the sound must have been rather "ringing." We prefer the modern choir system, where every man sings out of his own mug.

EYE-TO-NATURAL.—A Lowestoft man has just received two guineas from a shopkeeper, the value of a glass eye. Plaintiff was tripped up by a cord which held down defendant's blind, and in falling broke his glass eye. We have rarely come across such an explanation of the adage of the blind leading the blind, and of both coming to grief.

Turi Note—"Starting Prices"—Railway fares. The Fruit Abandoned of Professionals—Vacant dates.

A Bad Habit—The Cloak of Hypocrisy. The Profession of Letters—Lodging-house keepers.

A "Laughing Stock"—A collection of comic anecdotes.

"Shocking" News—Intelligence from the harvest fields.

The "Op" Harvest—The profits of a high-class musical enterprise.

Political Economy Note—Of Fundamental Importance to a Country: Its sources of revenue.

(From Ally Sloper.)

"I say, fether, Tom writes as how he's a learnin' boxin' and fencin'," said Mrs. Farmer, who had been reading a letter from her son. "I am glad of that, observed the farmer; 'for our fences want mendin' and a real bad, and a carpenter is alius useful on a farm.'"

"Hallo, Simple!" ejaculated an old bachelor. "Is it true Miss Masterman is going to marry you?"

"Why, er, y-yes," said Simple. "You see—she—er—quite took me—er—by storm, don't cher know?" "Yes, and when you're her husband she'll keep you by it," cynically remarked the old man.

"What do you think, dad, is the most useful qualification in the long run," asked young Sharp-shins. "In the long run, my boy," said the old man, "I should say plenty of breath."

Prisoner, you are charged with abetting at this prize fight," said the magistrate, "what have you to say in your defence?" "I'll take my oath I wasn't a-betting, yer worship, ejaculated the prisoner, "I never had a bloomin' penny on it."

NIGHT SCENES IN THE STRAND.

At the Bow-street Police Court on Wednesday, Mary Ann Flaherty and Ellen Smith were charged before Mr. Vaughan with stealing a purse containing £26, the property of John Sadler.—The prosecutor, an engineer, living in Thanet-place, Strand, said that about twelve o'clock on the previous night he was in the Strand, when he was accosted by the prisoners. He took no notice of them, and passed on. Flaherty, however, ran after him and caught hold of his arm, and in order to get rid of her he consented to take her into a public-house and pay for drink for her. They were followed into the house by Smith, who also had drink. On leaving the house they went towards Essex-street, and there the two women almost dragged him down the street. He found that he had lost his purse, and accused them of stealing it. He saw Flaherty then pass the purse to Smith, who tried to get away. The witness seized both of them and detained them until the arrival of a constable, when the women gave him back the purse. It then contained £26, and he then asked the women had taken anything out of it could not say, as he had been travelling a good bit lately, and did not know exactly how much money he had.—The prisoners pleaded guilty, and Mr. Vaughan sentenced them to six months' imprisonment each, with hard labour.—Among the night charges were seven against women of loose character for being drunk and disorderly in the Strand.—Mr. Vaughan imposed fines ranging from 1s.—the case of an old woman who had only been drunk and not disorderly—to 10s. or seven days' imprisonment, a sentence passed on a woman who had been two or three times before charged with a similar offence. Elizabeth Ferguson was charged on remand with stealing a watch, value £10, the property of Samuel Jacob, a native of Holland.—Mr. Purrell inquired for the prisoner.—On the evening of the 25th inst., the prosecutor with some friends met some women in Catherine-street, Strand, and took them into a public-house to drink. While there the prosecutor's watch was stolen by the prisoner, who was seized hold of by the prosecutor, but who was released by her companions and ran away down White Hart-street. She was stopped by Police-constable 175 E.—It was stated that the prisoner had undergone seven years' penal servitude, and had since been twice convicted, being now under police supervision.—Mr. Vaughan committed the prisoner for trial.

BRITISH PLUCK.

The Mayor of Cardiff has made a series of presentations for distinguished bravery to Captain Evans, of the British ship Pico, and a seaman named Russo Stalaro. While on a voyage from New York to Marseilles in November last, the captain sighted the Italian brigantine Vichio, which had been dismasted and had her decks swept in a cyclone. He called for volunteers, and with the mate, boatswain, and four seamen, went in lifeboat to the rescue of fourteen men on board. After rescuing seven the lifeboat was stove in, but, patching her up with canvas, they succeeded in getting back to the wreck and taking off the other seven. For this brave act the Italian Government sent him a silver medal. The United States Government sent Captain Evans a gold medal in recognition of the service rendered by him in March, when he rescued the crew of a fishing smack off the coast of Newfoundland. Thomas Emmitt, employed on the permanent way of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, has received an intimation that a gold medal will be presented to him for his bravery in jumping on to a runaway engine at Blackburn and stopping it.

THROAT IRRITATION AND COUGH.—SORENESS AND DRYNESS, tickling and itching in the throat, and affecting the voice, are the signs of the EPP'S GLYCERINE JELLY. In contact with the glands at the moment they are excited by the action of the EPP'S GLYCERINE JELLY, the glands become moistened, and the irritation is removed. It is sold only in boxes, 7d.; 1s.; 1s. 6d.; 2s.; 3s.; 4s.; 5s.; 6s.; 7s.; 8s.; 9s.; 10s.; 11s.; 12s.; 13s.; 14s.; 15s.; 16s.; 17s.; 18s.; 19s.; 20s.; 21s.; 22s.; 23s.; 24s.; 25s.; 26s.; 27s.; 28s.; 29s.; 30s.; 31s.; 32s.; 33s.; 34s.; 35s.; 36s.; 37s.; 38s.; 39s.; 40s.; 41s.; 42s.; 43s.; 44s.; 45s.; 46s.; 47s.; 48s.; 49s.; 50s.; 51s.; 52s.; 53s.; 54s.; 55s.; 56s.; 57s.; 58s.; 59s.; 60s.; 61s.; 62s.; 63s.; 64s.; 65s.; 66s.; 67s.; 68s.; 69s.; 70s.; 71s.; 72s.; 73s.; 74s.; 75s.; 76s.; 77s.; 78s.; 79s.; 80s.; 81s.; 82s.; 83s.; 84s.; 85s.; 86s.; 87s.; 88s.; 89s.; 90s.; 91s.; 92s.; 93s.; 94s.; 95s.; 96s.; 97s.; 98s.; 99s.; 100s.; 101s.; 102s.; 103s.; 104s.; 105s.; 106s.; 107s.; 108s.; 109s.; 110s.; 111s.; 112s.; 113s.; 114s.; 115s.; 116s.; 117s.; 118s.; 119s.; 120s.; 121s.; 122s.; 123s.; 124s.; 125s.; 126s.; 127s.; 128s.; 129s.; 130s.; 131s.; 132s.; 133s.; 134s.; 135s.; 136s.; 137s.; 138s.; 139s.; 140s.; 141s.; 142s.; 143s.; 144s.; 145s.; 146s.; 147s.; 148s.; 149s.; 150s.; 151s.; 152s.; 153s.; 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THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

Since "the servants" of his Majesty, King Charles the Second inaugurated the first Drury Lane Theatre in 1663, there has not been seen in any of the three playhouses which have successively occupied the same site a spectacle so full of illusion in the vivid realism of its picturesque magnificence as the sea fight between the Spanish galleons and the English fleet, which constitutes the most striking scene in the story of the Armada, as told in the play of that name, presented for the first time on Saturday on the opening of Mr. Harris's theatre. The piece, written by Mr. Henry Hamilton, the author of "Harvest," in collaboration with the manager, to whose enterprise the public is indebted for the production, opportunely illustrates the grandest warlike event in the reign of Elizabeth, if not in the whole course of "our rough island story," the tercentenary of which has just been joyfully celebrated at Plymouth and other seaports of the southern coast. By means of the noteworthy stagecraft exercised in its construction, the new historical romance is so contrived as to appeal directly to the spectator, the two sources of interest, though carefully woven into one texture, being none the less in quite distinct compartments from each other. Of these, while the tender minor note of a sympathetic love-story touches the feelings, the full diapason of the patriotic sentiment, by force majeure, fires the imagination by a panoramic purview of the stirring national events which culminated so gloriously in the crowning victory won by Edimburgh and Drake over the Spanish invaders. First is seen, in all the sumptuousness of its formal garb, the Court of "Royal Eliza" in her palace at Greenwich, where the stately rigour of the dance is rudely interrupted by the first news of the Armada. Next in the historic sequence is Plymouth Hoe, the memorable game of bowls, as played by the "Hoe," in a sumptuous pose plastique, arrests the action for a brief moment in order to realise at large, and for the very life, the well-known picture of the episode, by Mr. Seymour Lucas, A.R.A. Then, and in rapid succession, as the stout hearts of the citizens are fired and nerved by the menacing peril, follows the enlistment of the train bands at the Charing Cross, whence, as with a magic wand, the scene is shifted seaward, showing the council of war, held by the Lord High Admiral, Howard of Effingham, and his famous sea captains, Raleigh, Drake, Grenville, Hawkins, and Fisher, forming a sort of prelude to the stirring presentation of the great sea fight itself with the towering galleons of the enemy, drifting across the sea-scape, set aflame by our fire ships and cannonaded by the smaller English vessels. Last scene of all in the dramatic panorama of this "strange, eventful history" is the Queen's triumphal progress, with its procession—rendered the more interesting by its memorial suggestiveness to the thanks, giving for victory at St. Paul's, where at the entrance to the old gothic cathedral, destroyed in the Great Fire of London, Elizabeth, standing beneath the royal canopy gives back the general acclaim of God save the Queen to the prayerful response of "God save my people."

The national aspect of the play here transfigured is, as previously stated, interwoven with a purely domestic love story, which grounds its appeal for sympathy upon the safe old theme of a humble lover's heroism in rescuing the maiden he loves from the perilous thrall of the high-born rival whom she loathes. The play opens with the first incident of this familiar stage story, the action of which begins in a pretty scene showing a harvest home in a Devonshire field, over which the sunbeams are dancing and the merry chorus of the harvesters the last load is seen carried home as a strange trader, who proves to be the disguised Father Carey, an English Jesuit, appears, ostensibly for the purpose of buying farmer Threlk's corn, but really to carry off his pretty daughter Sybil to a Spanish merchantman in the oncoming vessel, who, at an interview with the rustic beauty, has cast unholty eyes upon her. Sybil, however, is in no mood of a champion, for her sweetheart, Vyvyan Foster, a bold young seafaring adventurer, has just returned with Drake from his expedition, noting the insult to Sybil, sends a challenge to the Hidalgo. While impatiently waiting him at the appointed rendezvous on the down overlooking the sea, Foster hears shrieks for help from below, and going to the edge of the cliff, sees his sweetheart carried off in a boat, manned by the disguised Jesuit and his Spanish crew to the don's vessel. As in his anguish Foster raises the alarm, which brings the farmer and his serving men out from the homestead, the drop scene falls effectively upon the opening act. Following the fortunes of the abducted maiden, she is next returned with Drake to the Spanish palace of her abductor. This relentless grandee, faithful to the traditions of his stage predecessors, endeavours at an interview with his interesting victim to force her to gratify his passions, but vainly, of course, albeit he threatens her with the terrors of the Inquisition unless she yields. At this juncture, Foster, who has managed to keep closely in the wake of his lady-love, appears and indignantly protests against the treatment Sybil is receiving; but while chastising the don with the valour of his tongue, the young fellow hears that the Armada is on the point of setting sail for England. In the struggle which thereupon ensues between duty to his country and love for his captive mistress, patriotism finally prevails, causing him to return instant to his native land for the primary purpose of warning his Queen of her approaching peril, and of fighting for her should it become a present reality. The danger past, and the Armada beaten off our coasts, Foster, drawn by the loadstone of love, hies him back to Spain, where he luckily arrives in the very nick of time to rescue Sybil from the awful death of the heroic, to which the result of her fall and foul denunciation by the baffled don, she is sentenced by the Inquisition. Even as his sweetheart, steadfast in her faith and her innocence, is fettered to the stake, and the fatal fagots are piled around her, Foster, at the head of his fighting crew, appears, and, speedily routing the inquisitorial guards and their priestly master, saves the victim from the flames, to receive on his arrival with Sybil in England, for his bravery alike as a patriot and a lover, the honour of knighthood at the hands of the Queen. As will be seen from this sketch of the domestic element of the new Drury Lane drama, its sole merit lies in the skill so deftly displayed in dovetailing its conventional stage story with the Armada panorama, the quality of which happily combines with rare artistic beauty the elements of scholastic use. It has been pithily said that pictures are the books of the people. If so, the popular intelligence at large may better their early instruction by the pictorial lessons in English history to be conveyed with such vivid pleasure at the great playhouse which, by its latest production, has earned anew the right to be designated as our national theatre.

In "The Armada," which is an historic pageant, rather than a play pure and simple, the actors and all they do are necessarily subordinated to the general effect of the scene. As the domestic hero and heroine, Foster and Sybil, Mr. Leonard Boyne and Miss Winifred Emery brought their emotional histrionic gifts into full play. As the wicked grandee, Mr. Luigi Lablache acted with discretion, while looking the assurance Don to the life, a commendation equally due to Mr. E. W. Gardner in a similar role. The Jesuit priest, Father Carey, found a capable exponent of his sinister nature in Mr. A. Beaumont. Among the notables of the English court, Sir Francis Walsingham, as personated by Mr. Dallas, best realised the ideal of a Tudor aristocrat. A admirable counterfeited presentation of Queen

Elizabeth was seen in the handsome Miss Ada Nelson. Fame, as Chorus, was enacted with classic grace and eloquence by Miss Maud Milton. A couple of comedy coquettes, one Spanish the other English, severally expressed their national characteristics as acted by Miss Edith Bruce and Miss Kate James, and Mr. Harry Nicholls brought his personal humour to bear on the amusement of the audience in his quotations with these damsels. "The Armada" was received with applause throughout, the largest share of which had been earned by Mr. Ryan for his magnificent scenic effect of the Sea Fight.

OPERA COMIQUE.

Tastefully redecorated as regards its interior, the Opera Comique was re-opened on Thursday night by Mr. F. J. Harris, the lessee of the theatre, with the special form of entertainment which justifies its name. The new comic opera, entitled "Carina," then heard for the first time, had aroused more than ordinary interest by anticipation among musical amateurs, as being the composition of Madame Julia Wolff, who, it was remembered, carried off more than a medal in the course of her previous career at the Royal Academy of Music. The result of this lady's scholastic accomplishment is distinctly perceptible in her work, which is characterised by glowing melody, noteworthy for its finished grace and elegance rather than originality of theme or orchestration. The plaintive sentiment of the ballads and the bright light strains of the concerted numbers, lively rather than comic, reminded the listener pleasantly, for a time at least, of the pure airs, thoroughly English in their simplicity, which made the popularity of Balfe and Wallace. Like these favourite composers in whose wake—consciously or otherwise—she has followed, Madame Wolff, though in a diminished degree, seeks to compensate for a want of dramatic significance and distinctive individuality, by rhythmic life and sweetness of expression. But this saccharine quality, pleasing as while to the ear as honey to the palate, soon cloyed by reason of its very lushness. Naturally enough most of us have a sweet tooth, but it needs a double row of them to make a meal off sugar, as the audience of Carina, agreeably feasted for a time "with concert of sweet sound," implied before the second and less attractive act of the opera was half through. Consistently with this music the libretto, written by Messrs. E. L. Blanchard and C. Bridgman, is a carefully contrived piece of literary work, the plot and people of which reflect the conventional comedy of intrigue, transmitted as a stage tradition from Plautus and Terence to Lope de Vega, and so down the ages to Moliere and Beaumarchais and the British dramatists of the Restoration. Witness the intriguing young Don of the opera and his quick-witted manservant who masquerade in disguise with the ready connivance of the lively Lady Carina, her scheming waiting woman, and sly old duenna, for the purpose of carrying on their amatory escapades by playful strategy devised and practised to deceive and hoodwink the jealously-suspicious old directing uncle of the heroine, and who are these but the lineal stage descendants of the Roman "slave" and the Spanish, French, and English stage valets, with their respective masters and mistresses? The several types were faithfully reproduced. Mr. Durward Lely, by his exquisite singing as the gay, young Spanish Don, verified the dictum that "music is the food of love." Miss Camille D'Arville, in the part of the sportive Donna Carina, charmed the audience alike by her personal grace, acting, and bright sympathetic voice. The old soldier uncle, the butt of the intriguers' wit, was invested by Mr. Snaezell, both in song and action, with the full measure of humorous jealous rage assigned to the part by stage usage. Miss J. Laidley exhibited vivaciousness as the plotting abigail, and Mr. E. D. Wardly fun in the rôle of the roguish valet. The ancient duenna, with her pardonable duplicities, found a quaintly vigorous representative in Madame Dorée, and the poetry of motion was gracefully illustrated by the dancing of Miss Lethbridge. Most of the numbers of the first and better act were redeemed, but satiated by the sweet monotony of melody the audience scarcely called for any repetitions in the latter half of the opera, the freshest and most artistic number of which, a quintette with chorus, strange to say, passed without popular recognition of its quality. The company generally presented the opera as regards both action and music, at its best, for which they were summoned at the close before the curtain, Miss D'Arville and Mr. Lely being especially complimented by heartiness of applause. The authors and composer were also called, when Mr. Bridgman, after leading on Miss Wolff, rashly volunteered to address the audience in praise of his absent collaborator, Mr. E. L. Blanchard—an encomium, which, however well merited, was not quite opportunely expressed, as the pit and gallery occupants were careful to testify. This innovation of impromptu speechifying in theatres is becoming a positive offence.

NEW COURT.

The new theatre in Sloane-square adjoining the Metropolitan Station, built for the lamented John Clayton, but which, unhappily, he did not live to occupy, was on Monday last opened under the joint management of Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Chudleigh. The house, though small—about the size of Terry's—is, as regards both form and decoration, a model of taste and elegance, while the latest appliances are found in its auditorium for the comfort and safety of visitors. As in most modern playhouses, the interior is in the style of the French Renaissance, with pannelled mouldings of flattened white and cream tints, set in relief against a dead gold ground. Warmth of tone is imparted to the house by the rich crimson silk hangings of the private boxes, and the more subdued terra cotta tinted wall paper. A passing difficulty experienced by the pitteers on entering the theatre on the first night in finding the way to their places, caused a slight disturbance at the commencement of the performance, but this soon being rapidly healed by the magic of a few gracious words of welcome from the new managers, Mrs. John Wood, the entertainments were allowed to proceed without further interruption. The initial piece, written by Mr. Charles Thomas, and entitled "Hermine," after the heroine, is a neatly written one-act drama illustrative of an episode of the First French Revolution. The damsel refuses her aristocratic cousin for a plebeian suitor, whereupon the rejected lover requites this slight upon his favoured rival by causing him to be drawn for the conscription; but repenting of this mean vengeance when his race is spent, he atones for it by becoming his rival's substitute. The piece is noteworthy as furnishing Miss Florence Wood with the opportunity of making a favourable debut in her mother's theatre as an ingenue in whom artistic immaturity was fully compensated for by a fresh pleasing presence and a bright sweet voice, giving promise of future quality. The main attraction of the programme, however, was found in the appearance of Mr. Hare at the new theatre in the piece de resistance, "Mamma," a three-act farce, translated by Mr. Sydney Grundy from Les Surprises du Divorce, in which Mr. Coquelin lately convulsed the audience with laughter at the Royalty. Playing the same part in its Anglicised form Mr. Hare incited all present to an equal pitch of hilarity. His consternation on recognising in the new wife of his second father-in-law the hated mother-in-law he had got rid of by a divorce from his first mate, though grimly humorous was almost too terribly intense to be laughed at. The separation of husband and wife, however comically presented, was, to say the least of it, when regarded as a cure for matrimonial differences, banded about like a shuttlecock too freely to allow of even a possibility of the action taking place among the royal people dwelling on this side of the Channel; a comment which leads to the inevitable inference that Mr. Grundy would have shown his wisdom by not Anglicising the characters and locality of this outrageously funny story of divorce, but rather in keeping

them in the country of their birth. The character of the exacting, meddling mamma, whose prying presence in the household makes all the mischief, was rendered all too comically by the actress, Mrs. John Wood, who, on the stage it is invariably seen that like charity, humour covers a multitude of sins. Mr. Arthur Cecil as the fussy middle-aged gentleman, who innocently espouses the objectionable mother-in-law, added another character to his gallery of original impersonations. In the part of a bluff sailor Mr. Charles Groves held his own in a perfect cast, which also included Miss Annie Hughes, with her lithe grace and winsome archness, and the quaintly interesting Miss Phillip, as the two young wives. Despite the outrageous nature of its plot, the piece tickled the audience with such uncontrollable laughter, as prevented them from noticing its manifest improbabilities. A good word should be said for Miss Caldwell as the piquant soubrette, and for Mr. Eric Lewis, who helped to complete the small but excellent company with which the New Court Theatre is so auspiciously inaugurated.

MARYLEBONE.

The American drama, "The Shadows of a Great City," was produced here on Monday last by Mr. Gascoigne, and met with a most favourable reception. The drama has been well mounted and staged, the changes in the second act, wherein some exciting events take place, being exceptionally well arranged. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gascoigne, who play with their usual spirit the principal characters, receive excellent support from the members of their company, including Messrs. A. Webb, C. A. Morgan, and W. Glenn; Misses M. Fate, N. Christie, and Mrs. Robinson.

"Dorothy" will be withdrawn from the Prince of Wales on the 15th December. About a month later the new opera of "Paul Jones" is to be brought out there by Messrs. Carl Rosa and Horace Segger, with Miss Wadman in the chief female character and Mr. Wilhelm Ganz as musical conductor. Under the same joint management two other new operas will be successively produced; the first, entitled "The Golden Web," composed by Mr. Goring Thomas, and the second, as yet unnamed, by MM. Planquette and Bisson. Mrs. Bernard-Lee, as the heroine of the first, is shortly to play in French, at the Paris Gymnase, the heroine of Octave Feuillet's drama of "Dalia." It was reported on Wednesday that the Royal Opera House at Pease—where the Emperor of Russia had been in the habit of attending—had been bought by a private party at a cost of two million francs. It was in the habit of attending the opera, but no conditions of the sale had been made. A new farcical play, "On Climate," written by Miss Amy Steinberg (Mrs. John Douglas), will shortly be tested at a West-end theatre. Next Monday, at the Lyceum, "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" will happily give place to an English adaptation of Feuillet's play, "A Parisian Romance," in the leading character of which it is said that Mr. Richard Mansfield is at his best. "The Good Old Times" is the title of a drama (not a newspaper) in which Mr. Wilson Barrett will presently appear. A clever little serious drama is "The Spy," the new one-act piece by Mr. Cecil Raleigh, which now precedes "Uncles and Aunts" at the Comedy. In the terrible times for France of the Terror, in 1793, a young man and his sweetheart, being on the eve of denunciation as spies, are saved from their deadly peril by the rival of the girl heroically turning the fatal accusation from them upon herself, and thereupon going to execution as the traitor. The self-sacrifice of the heroine gave Miss Vane Featherstone an opportunity for a sincere display of pathetic and emotional expression, for which she had not previously been credited. Miss Woodworth has marked her rapid progress in the histrionic art by her moving assumption during the past week of the frivolous but pathetic Frou-Frou at the Globe, where, on Tuesday next, Mr. Willard will appear on the reproduction of Mr. Lart's play "The Monk's Room." A skit upon the modern craze of actor-worship has been appropriately issued on the stage itself at the new Lyceum Theatre, Berlin, in the shape of a four-act comedy, satirising this fashionable folly. The piece was hailed with acclamation. The Avenue re-opens on Monday with "The Old Guard." Mr. Harry Hunter has in preparation twenty new songs, which will be added to the repertoire of the Mohawk Minstrels on the occasion of his annual benefit, which takes place on October 11th. According to the Mapleson memoirs, when Sayers and Heenan attended the opera at Drury-lane the night after their great fight, one corner of the theatre was reserved for them by Mr. T. Smith was filled with brandies and sodas, and the other corner with bottles of champagne. Mr. Smith also wanted to have the belt, which had been cut in two, presented to the men on the stage between the acts of the opera. But this was overruled by Mr. Mapleson, and the ceremony ultimately took place at the Alhambra. Another curious proposal of Mr. Smith's was that of giving a double performance of opera at one and the same time by dividing the stage into two floors, but the event did not take place. Miss Fanny Joyce, the youthful and rising soprano vocalist, has been engaged by Mr. Freeman Thomas, and will make her appearance at the Covent Garden concert on Saturday, October 6th.

THE TROCADERO.

Since the demise of Mr. Bignell, this fashionable lounge has been under the direction of Mr. Walter Hehl, who maintains the reputation of the Trocadero for variety entertainments. The present programme is started with a selection from "Dorothy," by the band, followed in turn by Miss Clara Nashitt, Miss A. Brown, and Mr. Tom Squire, as comic vocalists, who achieve success, giving a few humorous verses on the advantages possessed by the ladies' combination umbrella. Miss Alice Leamar, as Tootsie Sloper, is original, her singing and dancing being creditable. The songs vouchsafed by Mr. Harry Freeman are rendered in a praiseworthy manner, as are also those of Mr. E. C. Dunbar, who is possessed of a fine baritone voice. Nothing seems to come amiss to Messrs. Clark and Allen, a couple of comedians and instrumentalists, who, while on the stage, keep the audience amused. Mr. J. W. Rowley sings in his usual enjoyable manner, and a great variety here is given by Mr. Heath, Ida Heath, N. Navette, Mr. G. W. Hunter, Messrs. Handford and Spry, and the Jackey troupe.

DEMAND FOR POLICE PROTECTION.

A well-attended meeting of the ratepayers of the neighbourhood of Gray's Inn-road and the adjoining districts of St. Pancras and Clerkenwell was held on Tuesday in the schoolrooms of Holy Trinity Church, Gray's Inn-road, to consider what steps should be taken to secure further police protection in the locality, on the face of the unprecedentedly large number of robberies and outrages which have of late been perpetrated in the district. The Rev. F. Thorne, the rector of the parish, occupied the chair. Resolutions were proposed, and adopted, to the effect—That in the opinion of the meeting, the Gray's Inn-road and its immediate neighbourhood required much more adequate police protection both by day and night than at present was afforded to them, burglaries, assaults, and other criminal offences having been for some time on the increase, and, indeed, it might be said to such an alarming extent as to cause a sense of fear and insecurity amongst the inhabitants. That a strong representation should be made to the Chief Commissioner of Police as to the insecure state of the area and property were concerned, in which the numerous and extensive districts of Gray's Inn-road was at present placed. The rev. chairman said that if the inhabitants did not, in answer to their repeated applications to the police authorities, obtain speedy redress, they must for mutual protection form themselves into vigilant committees.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

THE ASSISTANT JUDGES AND THE BAR.—Shortly after the grand jury had been sworn and dismissed from their room, Mr. Ribton, as the senior member of the bar, congratulated his lordship on the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by the Crown in recognition of his long service. They thought he was one of the most able exponents of the criminal law that had ever sat in that court. The Assistant Judge said: Mr. Ribton, I thank you and other members of the bar most heartily for your kind congratulations. I may take this opportunity of saying that I have observed with much pleasure the increase in your numbers. I am told that there are now twice as many counsel practising at these sessions as when I took my seat in this court nearly fifteen years ago. I can never sufficiently express my obligations for the great assistance and uniform kindness I have received from the bar. I say it in all sincerity, but their generous appreciation, their confidence, and goodwill have been the sunshine and solace of my life.

PICKPOCKETS AT KING'S CROSS STATION.—John Burridge, 25, a dealer, and Henry Peplar, 27, agent, were indicted for stealing a purse and other articles, and the sum of £1 0s. 3d., from the person of a woman unknown. They pleaded not guilty. Mr. Fulton prosecuted on behalf of the company. On the evening of August 31st, the two prisoners and another man not in custody, were seen by a clerk named Almond, in the employ of Messrs. Willing and Co., in the lobby on the Metropolitan platform at King's Cross. He saw Burridge place his hand in a lady's pocket, and watched them until a Great Northern train came in, when he saw the gang hustle a lady, and Burridge take something out of her pocket. He at once seized Burridge and pushed him against the book-stall, where he held him until assistance arrived. Peplar was stopped by a porter, and Burridge was seen to throw away a purse, which was subsequently found under the book-stall. The prisoners were both found guilty. Detectives Drew and Mott recognised prisoners as expert thieves, who had been in the habit of working on the railways. The Assistant Judge sentenced Peplar to ten and Burridge to eight months' imprisonment, each with hard labour, and ordered the witness Almond to receive a reward of £2, in addition to his ordinary expenses.

A BURGLES' "FIRE OF MADNESS."—William Baker, 38, labourer, pleaded guilty to stealing a plated salad spoon and other articles of the value of £4, the property of Mr. Walter James Deale, of Avenue House, St. Margarets, near Twickenham. Detective-sergeant Burdon, of Rochester, saw the prisoner in Great Peter-street, Westminster, on the morning after the robbery, and followed him into a second-hand shop, where in his possession he found the stolen property. Warder Jones proved eleven previous convictions against the prisoner, and said that the last time that he was in prison was for a term of six months, for being drunk and violent, and if he stopped him he should do to her as he had often done to others, viz., kill her on the spot. Witness, however, had never observed any signs of madness about him while in prison. The Assistant Judge sentenced him to five years' penal servitude. The prisoner, who had been making peculiar motions with his hands and mouth, seemed very quickly to understand the sentence, for he at once ceased doing so, and left the dock laughing.

DARKER SHOP ROBBERY.—Charles Paul, 23, blacksmith, was indicted for stealing fifteen watches, of the value together of nearly £200, from a jeweller's shop in Baker-street, Marylebone, the proprietor of which is Mr. Binning Arnold. On the 13th inst., the prisoner went into the prosecutor's shop, and after asking a lady who was in charge what would be the cost of mounting a watch, caught up a tray of watches, and was rushing out with them when he was met at the door by the prosecutor. The tray and its contents were upset, and the prisoner captured. He was found guilty, and several previous convictions having been proved against him, he was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. Upon hearing the fate of her son, the mother of the prisoner screamed out, and created a commotion, and she had to be led out of court by the officials.

A LENIENT SENTENCE.—William Page, 35, labourer, was indicted for stealing a quantity of brass castings and boiler fittings, value £3 5s., the goods of the Commercial Gas Company, from E. K. Fulton, M.P., prosecuted. It appeared from the evidence that Page had hitherto borne an excellent character, and had been in the employ of the prosecutor for a considerable time. In May last he, with others, was discharged in consequence of slackness of work. He has a wife and six children, and the poor woman, who was spoken of as being very respectable, is again near her confinement. The prisoner, being in distress, took the articles mentioned to buy the clothing and necessities. The wife made application to Mr. Wheatley, the secretary of the St. Giles Christian Mission, and he was now in attendance. The jury, in returning a verdict of guilty, strongly recommended the prisoner to the merciful consideration of the court. Mr. Forrest Fulton, M.P., said he was instructed by the gas company to join most fully in the recommendation of the jury. After some conversation with Mr. Wheatley, the chairman, addressing the prisoner, said: I hope I am doing my duty and am not too lenient when I pass upon you the sentence of fourteen days' imprisonment. I hope when you come out of prison you will avail yourself of the privileges of the St. Giles Christian Mission, as I understand from Mr. Wheatley that he will help you. The prisoner, with tears in his eyes, expressed his gratitude for the leniency shown to him.

ELLEN HARRISON.—George Kent, otherwise John Watkins, 69, carpenter, was indicted for obtaining by means of false pretences from James John Hurst a pony and cart, value £30, and from Henry Luscombe a cart and harness, value £7, with intent to defraud. The prisoner pleaded guilty. Inspector Knock, J. Division, said the articles were purchased by the prisoner by means of cheques on the London and South-Western Bank and the London and County Bank. The last cheque was lost by a gentleman in the street, and the one on the London and South-Western Bank was taken from an old cheque book which was sold to a marine-store dealer. The prisoner had given information relating to the pony and cart, but not with regard to the second case. The prisoner said he sold the property mentioned in the second charge to a person whom he did not know, and that he had obtained his living honestly so long as he had worked to do. He was sentenced to eight months' hard labour.

ROBBING AN EMPLOYER.—William Munro, 25, barman, was indicted for stealing £8 1s. 6d., the moneys of James Holmes, his master. Mr. Foley prosecuted, and Mr. Hutton appeared for the prisoner, who, acting under the advice of his counsel, pleaded guilty. The prisoner, in July, entered the service of the prosecutor, who is landlord of the Sixpenny, Chippenham-road, and a few weeks ago he was dismissed on account of his dishonesty, which resulted in ten shillings in silver being marked and passed over the counter. Eighteenpence of that money was found in his possession. On his box being searched the sum of £8 in postal orders and £2 in gold was found. The prisoner admitted that the £2 was the property of his employer. Detective-sergeant Glenister said the prisoner's real name was Wilson, and he had obtained three situations by means of false characters. Alfred Greenwood, manager to the prosecutor, said that since the prisoner left their receipts had increased £30 a week. The prisoner was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

ROBBING A WOMAN PERSON.—Owen Daley, 18, and Albert M'Lennan, 19, labourers, and Albert Green, 25, painter, were indicted for stealing a chain, valued at £2 18s. 6d., from the person of James Saunders. Mr. Abrahamson prosecuted. Mr. Parcell appeared for Daley, who pleaded guilty. The prosecutor, who is a coachman, was in Carlisle-street, Soho, about half past eleven on the night of the 2nd of September, when he was hustled by the three prisoners. Green seized the chain, and all the accused ran away. Two were

at once arrested, but M'Lennan was not taken until two days afterwards. Detectives Mott and Drew proved a long list of convictions against all the prisoners, who have been long known as notorious thieves. His lordship sentenced Daley and Green to eighteen months' imprisonment, and M'Lennan to six months' police supervision, and M'Lennan to six months' hard labour.

BARBACOCK.—Joseph Garrett, 25, shoemaker, was indicted for attempting to steal a watch and chain, value £3 10s., from the person of Stephen Tapell. Mr. Blackwell prosecuted. The prosecutor was in Cable-street, St. George's-in-the-East, at half past seven on the evening of the 10th of September, and when he was near the North-east passage the prisoner crossed the road and attempted to snatch his watch. The prosecutor, however, put his hand over it. The prisoner ran away, but was arrested two hours afterwards, and was at once identified by the prosecutor. The prisoner called his mother and sister to prove that he was at home at the time the offence was committed. When asked the magistrate he said: "Can't you settle it here? I wish to call my witnesses at the sessions." The jury found the prisoner guilty. Evidence was given showing the prisoner was only released last May from a term of five years' penal servitude, and that he had undergone eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour. The prisoner was sentenced to fifteen months' hard labour.

A DANGEROUS FELLOW AT BARNET.

Emma Hevendehl, a young German, on Monday renewed before the Barnet magistrates the application she made last week for a summons against Francis James West, of Grove Side, Lytton-road, New Barnet. Mr. D. Belloch, solicitor, who appeared for her, said the bench would remember that the applicant stated on the previous occasion that Mr. West had fired five shots at her with a revolver, and that the court adjourned the further consideration of her application for a summons against him in order that the police might make inquiries. As the applicant spoke English imperfectly she was unable to present the facts with due force, but he was now instructed to say that so great was the terror caused by the discharge of the weapon, that a female friend of Miss Hevendehl's, who was with her at the time of the occurrence, fainted. The mere act of discharging a firearm in a public thoroughfare was a serious offence, but according to his instructions the man West was an absolutely dangerous fellow to possess a revolver, having already served eight years' imprisonment for shooting his first wife. However, he (Mr. Belloch) believed the police-inspector had something to say to the bench which would probably render it unnecessary to proceed with the application for a summons at present. Inspector C. Sheaf, stationed at East Barnet, said that at a few minutes past nine o'clock that morning he received information that a man had attempted to commit suicide at the Railway Hotel, New Barnet. He proceeded to the house, and found that the man was the Mr. West who was the subject of Mr. Belloch's application to the bench. He was lying in bed in an unconscious condition, having cut his throat from ear to ear with a razor. He (the inspector) was informed that a medical gentleman had been in attendance and had staunch the flow of blood. The Earl of Strafford (chairman of the magistrates) said the application must stand over for a week. The inspector said it would be much longer than that before the man could attend the court, if he attended at all. He considered the injury extremely serious. The matter was adjourned sine die.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN A DEATH

At the Birkenhead Police Court, George Traynor, a young man, living at 49, Ivy-street, was summoned for assaulting his aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Perrin, who lives at 62, Brownlow-street, Liverpool. Mr. R. B. Moore defended. The complainant's evidence showed that on the 14th inst., having heard that her mother (defendant's grandmother) was very ill, she came to see her, at the house of a Mrs. Hamilton, in Ivy-street, where she was staying. Complainant remained till the old woman's death, on Sunday, the 23rd inst., and all that night she sat in the room with the corpse, reciting the "Litany for the Dead." She was on her knees at prayer on Monday when the defendant's sister entered the room, and she invited them to bring a candle each with them, and join her in prayers for their grandmother's soul. They declined to do so, however, and thereupon the defendant, who had gone into the room without the complainant seeing him, began to ridicule her praying when she was in a drunken state. She denied that she was drunk, and ordered the defendant out of the room, when he struck her with his hat twice, and also struck her with his fist. She screamed, and in the confusion that followed she managed to escape to a neighbour's house. She afterwards saw a doctor in Liverpool, and produced his certificate to the effect that she had sustained bruises. Mr. Moore, for the defendant, said that the defendant had struck her with his hat when he was waving it as a sign of his contempt at what his aunt was doing in her condition. He denied having struck her with his fist. A fine of 5s. and costs was imposed.

DEATH OF AN OLD SERVANT OF THE QUEEN.

The death is announced of Mrs. Hall, one of the oldest of the Queen's servants, at Dorset-road, Windsor. She entered her Majesty's service as nurse when the Prince of Wales was a few days old, and had afterwards the care of all the Queen's children. She died, after a long illness, at the age of 78. Mrs. Hall was regarded with great affection by all the members of her Majesty's family, and during her prolonged illness she was visited by the Queen, Princess Christian, and Princess Beatrice. Messages of inquiry and sympathy from "Dear old May"—for so she was called by her Queen and all the Royal family—were repeatedly sent to her through the Rev. Arthur Roberts (chaplain to the Queen and the Prince of Wales), from the late Emperor Frederick and the Empress Frederick, and from the Prince and Princess of Wales. Mrs. Hall's residence in Windsor was a treasure-house of gifts of all kinds from the Queen and every member of the Royal family.

AN EDITOR'S EXPERIENCE IN LONDON.

(BIRMINGHAM CHRONICLE.)

WHILE in London, staying at a prominent hotel, we met with a gentleman who had been treated for several years by the most eminent physicians at home and abroad, and had been pronounced by them incurable, but who, by a chance conversation, was induced to apply to St. Jacobs Oil. His sufferings had been intense, and he had for a long time been unable to wear boots. He was confined to his bed for months at a time, and his limbs were strapped to a board to prevent his becoming permanently crippled. The result of the application of St. Jacobs Oil was a complete cure within a few days. This case appeared so remarkable that we personally investigated it, and to confirm the above statement the gentleman himself testified to the fact, and it was of great interest to us, that we noticed in the London "Sunday Times" an article with reference to this remedy, and we investigated the case of a former employee of Messrs. Daves and Moore, bottle and stoneware manufacturers. This man, after trying various physicians and many medicines (some of which were supplied from St. Mary's Hospital) without effect, and being pronounced by the chief medical authorities incurable, and having suffered over six years, was admitted to the Buxton Hospital, where, after six weeks' medical treatment, which included the use of mineral waters and baths, he obtained no relief whatever. After trying all the remedial measures advised by friends, he could only move about on crutches, and experienced intense pain. His joints had become badly swollen, the sensation being as though some sharp instrument was passing through him. The physicians who attended him stated that he would be an invalid as long as he lived. A casual acquaintance in the infirmary informed him of St. Jacobs Oil, which he applied, and to his astonishment he found it to effect a thorough cure. This case has also been personally verified by the writer of this article, who has not only seen the man, but has seen the bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. It is solely for the benefit of the public that we write the foregoing, and it is with confidence and sincere pleasure that we recommend this astonishing curative agent.

THE HAVERSTOCK-HILL RAILWAY MYSTERY.

Important Disclosures.

At the Glasgow Central Police Court last week James McKill, aged 31, was remitted to the metropolitan police on the charge of having on the 11th inst., while in a railway carriage on the Midland line, in Haverstock Hill Tunnel, assaulted John King, of Rutherglen, and thrown him out of the carriage, thereby causing his death. One of the men who was in the compartment with King when the train left London, is a freeman on board an ocean steamer. He told the police that he left Sydney on the 18th of August, and arrived in London on the 15th of September. He was paid off immediately. He knew the deceased, who was a passenger on board the ship from Sydney. On the voyage there were three of the crew, a stowaway, and six passengers who wished to go to Glasgow. They travelled third-class together, leaving St. Pancras on the night of the 11th inst. Mr. King and the stowaway, whose name was subsequently ascertained to be James McKill, and the freeman referred to left London in the same compartment. As soon as the train left, the deceased and the stowaway quarrelled, but the freeman did not know what the quarrel was about. When the train reached the first stoppage after leaving London, King and McKill changed their carriage. McKill, the sole companion of the compartment. The freeman went into another carriage beside seven other passengers, and after he had been in the compartment for some time he thrust his head through the window, and was severely cut. He was taken to the infirmary at Leicester, where his wounds were dressed, and thereafter he resumed his journey by the day train. While Inspector Bannister, of the metropolitan detective force, was prosecuting inquiries, he received information on the 14th instant (as reported in the *People's* last week) that the verdict at the inquest was accidental death, and the police abandoned their inquiries. On the 18th inst., Hugh Meikle, fruiterer, residing at 4, Duke-street, Kilmarlock, called at the Central Police Office to make a statement, in consequence of his having read in the newspapers the report of the inquest. Meikle stated that he and John Cowan, Deanmont, Kilmarlock, entered a third-class carriage, where a man was sitting. After the train left Kilmarlock the man referred to began to talk about the colonies, and stated that he had sailed as a stowaway from Sydney. The man is alleged to have further stated that he had a quarrel and a fight with another person who left London with him, and had thrown him out of the carriage door and on the floor of the carriage, and the stowaway afterwards informed him that his shirt had been so much torn in the scuffle, and bled from the blood, that he had disposed of it on the journey by throwing it out of the window. He then opened his coat and showed that he had no shirt on. Mr. Cowan concurs in the statement made by Mr. Meikle, and it may be mentioned that a shirt was discovered on the line north of the tunnel where the fatality occurred. Meikle's statement was communicated to London, and Inspector Bannister was again sent to Glasgow to search for the stowaway. The result was that McKill was arrested last Saturday, conveyed to Glasgow in the afternoon, and sent to London.

THE BARGE-BUILDERS' TRADE UNION.

The ninth annual dinner of the members of this trade union—an important one in the port of London—was held on Saturday at the Grosvenor Hotel, London Bridge. Mr. William Dudley, chairman of the society presiding. Amongst the guests present were Mr. W. C. Steadman (secretary of the society), Mr. E. Coulson (general secretary of the Operative Bricklayers' Society), Mr. P. H. Nunn (Toybee Hall), and several prominent Unionists. After the national toasts had been duly honoured, the chairman announced that letters regretting inability to attend had been received from Mr. H. Broadhurst, M.P., who was at Cromer, and from Mr. George Howell, M.P., who was prevented by illness from attending the dinner. In a few appropriate words, the chairman gave the toast of "Prosperity to the Barge Builders' Trade," which was cheered. Mr. W. C. Steadman, secretary of the union, replying in the course of a short statement said that, although a small society, they had paid in ten years £281 for out of work benefit; for accident benefit, £186; for death, £137; to members on strike, £238; for loss of tools, £20; and as gifts to other trades, £55. To show how there had been an improvement in their trade he might mention that whereas from June 1886 to June 1887 fifty-six members had been paid £170 for out-of-work benefit, from June 1887 to June 1888 only £130 had been paid to thirty-four members for the same out-of-work benefit. (Cheers.) Mr. Steadman went on to say that the chairman was very right in stating that the past year had been a prosperous one; and it was well, after a year of hard work, to meet together in a social way to review the past, and see in what position they stood. (Cheers.) When they considered that a small society like this, numbering from Kew to Woolwich, about 400 members, was able to do what the figures he quoted proved, it could be seen how working men could assist themselves. People talked of trade-unionists as the aristocracy of labour, but if it was aristocracy for them to put their hands in their pockets to help themselves, then let all be aristocrats. (Cheers and laughter.) Referring to the recent Trades Union Congress, he did not think that they should go to the Legislature and ask them for the most of the hours Act, because it was the work of the trade-unionists that they could help themselves, and that there was not a statesman who had any important measures to bring forward, but who consulted the opinion of unionists. They had obtained what they had by independence. (Hear, hear.) As to labour representation in Parliament they should have at least fifty labour members in the House of Commons—not to sit there as the tools of this or that party, but to pay attention to the interests of the working-classes alone. (Applause.) If that were to be done they must put their hands in their pockets and help to keep their representatives. He also referred to the London Trades' Council in the match-girders' strike, which brought about not only the help of the London Trades' Council, but helped the girls to form a union of their own. (Cheers.) Mr. E. Coulson (general secretary of Operative Bricklayers) also spoke of the benefits of trade unionism, and the rest of the evening was spent in harmony.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.

At Dalston Police Court on Saturday Joseph Taylor of Hackney Wick, was charged with violently assaulting John Cousins, a shoemaker, by striking him on the head with a poker. The prosecutor, who appeared with his head covered by surgical bandages, said that at three o'clock that morning he heard screams from prisoner's room, and on going to ascertain the cause, was met by the prisoner, who closed with him. Soon after this prisoner came into his bed-room and struck him on the forehead with a bar of iron (produced). His head bled profusely, and he was rendered insensible. Corroborative evidence was given, and prisoner's wife came forward and complained of her husband's ill-treatment. He had for years ill-treated and half-starved her. She would like a separation. Prisoner said himself and a friend had been to the Foresters' Music Hall, and because he came home at 2.30 his "mistake" rowed with him. Then Mr. Cousins interfered with him, and first produced the poker. He did hit the prosecutor, but with no intention of doing the mischief he had. Prisoner was sent to prison for two months with hard labour and ordered to find two sureties of £10 each to keep the peace for six months or be imprisoned for a further three months.

Miss Kate Seymour, who is nightly appearing at the London Pavilion, asks us to state that she is not the person alluded to in a recent police case.

A STORY FROM BOW-STREET.

Richard Reynolds, police-constable 172 E Division, was summoned at Bow-street Police Court on Saturday to show cause why he should not contribute towards the support of a female child, of which Margaret Ann Cameron alleged him to be the father. Mr. Ross appeared for the complainant; Mr. E. Dillon Lewis for the defendant. The complainant stated that she was a cook, and that in 1885 she was employed at a private hotel in Howard-street, Strand. One Sunday she was going to church with her Bible under her arm, when she met the defendant, who took her into Exeter-street, Strand, and there was intimate with her against her will. The result was the birth of a child in August, 1887. The defendant had met her several times after the first occasion, when he violated her. He promised her marriage, but he kept on putting it off. He even refused to meet her on her Sunday out as he said he had no private clothes. She afterwards discovered that he was walking out with another girl whom he had since married. After the birth of the child he gave her a written agreement promising to pay 10s. a month towards its support. She produced the agreement and a heap of letters she received from the defendant. By Mr. Lewis: When she first met the defendant he was in uniform. She met him in the Strand. The house she was living in was a respectable one. She was not an unfortunate. He took her from the Strand into Exeter-street and used violence. Mr. Lewis: You mean to say you were a virtuous woman at that time?—No; but when you are walking through the streets with a Bible under your arm you never expect a constable to take you into a side street and use violence to you.—You swear that he did that while he was in uniform?—Yes; and three times the same evening.—Oh, indeed, and were you in Exeter-street?—No; he took me down a street in the Savoy amongst some carts.—And he used violence then?—Certainly he did.—Now tell me how long he was doing that sort of thing?—Not before, thank you. (Laughter.)—And you say you met him again on other occasions?—Yes; once on the 5th November, and once on a Jubilee night, when we met quite by accident.—Did you complain to anybody of his treatment to you in Exeter-street and the Savoy?—No.—Why not? I was ashamed to do such a thing.—Did he give you any money?—No; the first money he gave me was in April, after the child was born.—In answer to further questions the complainant said she had received altogether £1 17s. from the defendant towards the baby's support. The reason why she had not taken proceedings against the defendant was because she was put into the witness box, swore that the girl's statement that he had been intimate with her in the street while in uniform was absolutely untrue. He stated he had only met her once before the birth of the child, and he then took her to his barrack room in Broad-court. Since the birth of the child she had called on him and threatened to tell the young woman to whom he was engaged, and had also threatened to annoy him at the station. Mr. Lewis contended that he saw nothing improbable in the defendant's account. He was about to be married, and to avoid unpleasantness gave way to a woman who threatened him. He acted, no doubt, very foolishly, and his (Mr. Lewis's) advice to him was to abide by the terms of his written agreement whether he was the father of the child or not. But the other side had declined to accept the 2s. 6d. a week. The defendant was entirely dependent on his pay, and his position would not be improved by this charge against him. Mr. Bridge made an order for 2s. 6d. a week.

DISTURBING A CONGREGATION.

At Woolwich Police Court on Saturday Ann Chatterton was charged with being drunk, disorderly, and destroying a rug, the property of the receiver of the metropolitan police.—George Pritchard, churchwarden, Eltham, said the prisoner, attired in coarse and dirty canvas, entered the church during divine service, and walked up to the chancel steps. She was led out, but in a short time entered again by another door, and walked down the aisle begging for coppers. She was led out a second time by a lady who offered to give her some coffee, but she said that she did not want that. She had been a source of annoyance to the church for some time. She frequented the churchyard and behaved and talked in a way likely to contaminate "the young generation" of Eltham.—Sergeant Graves 12 E, said that after the prisoner was turned out of the church, she made use of bad language in the street. On being locked up and given a rug for the night, she tore it up.—Sergeant-gaoler Gilham said the prisoner had had a curious career. In the summer she slept in the woods. On one occasion she was shot, supposed by a soldier. She had frequently been charged, and had been examined by the prison surgeon, who reported that she exhibited no signs of insanity whilst in prison.—Mr. Marsham: What have you to say?—Prisoner: I want to be sent away from the wickedness of the people in the roads and streets.—Magistrate: Why did you go into the church?—Prisoner: I heard them singing, and I thought I would go in.—Magistrate: Twenty-one days.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A CAPTAIN AND MATE.

Louis C. Bourdais, master, and Joseph C. Bourdais, mate of the barque *Gylfe*, which arrived waterlogged in the Clyde a short time ago, were apprehended on the 21st inst. on a charge of having, while on a voyage from Quebec to Greenock, with timber, bored a hole in the bow of the vessel, and caused water to flow into her, and also with saturating the deck with paraffin oil. They were also charged with other acts tending to cause the destruction of the vessel and to endanger the crew. The prisoners were brought before the magistrates at Greenock on Saturday, and, after making a declaration, were remanded. Charles Robinson, the second mate, is also charged with attempting to scuttle the ship.

KILLED BY A WASP.

On Saturday morning a farmer named F. M. Turrell, of Brixworth Lodge, near Northampton, was stung by a wasp, and he died a few minutes afterwards. He was walking in his garden when he felt the sting near the left temple. As the puncture caused great pain, and a swelling followed, a doctor was sent for, but before his arrival—not a quarter of an hour later—death ensued, the deceased having suffered most acutely.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

Sir E. Watkin, M.P., unveiled a handsome drinking fountain on Saturday at Folkestone. The fountain has been erected in Radnor Park, by private subscription, and the ceremony was attended by all the town officials. Sir Edward Watkin commented favourably on the growth of the movement in favour of these drinking fountains, and said he was glad England was at last emulating continental towns in the matter.

On Saturday Albert Spack, of 201, Grove-street, Deptford, was admitted to the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, with a severe injury to the hand, the result of its becoming caught in a steam circular saw.

On Saturday Peter Grey, aged 45 years, a plasterer, was surgically treated at St. Thomas's Hospital. It would appear that the unfortunate man was engaged in erecting a reredos in the Church of the Ascension, Balham Hill, when he fell from the scaffolding.

In a report of a case of card sharpening, tried at Enfield Petty Sessions, which appeared in last week's *People's*, the defendant, Charles Stewart, was described as living at 16, Johanna-street, Oakley-street, Lambeth. Mrs. Marsh, who is the occupier of the house in question, asks us to state that no person of that name has ever resided with her.

THE BETTING MAN AND THE BABY.

Born in the Snow.

George Rumsey, who described himself as a bookmaker, of the Globe Tavern, Lisson Grove, and 225, Marylebone-road, appeared at the Marylebone Police-court on Saturday to answer a summons to show cause why he should not contribute towards the support of a female child, of which Emily Gertrude A. Stapleton alleged him to be the father. The complainant, a single woman, living at Christchurch Residences, Marylebone, Mr. Bowker, solicitor (for Mr. F. Palmer), was for the complainant; and Mr. Lickfold, solicitor, defended. The court was full of people, partisans of the complainant and defendant.—Miss Stapleton, who seemed to be suffering from physical infirmity, said her baby was born in February last. She was general servant at the Globe public-house, kept by the defendant's brother-in-law, and where he (the defendant) used to board. The intimacy commenced in May of last year. She was in her bed-room when she knelt at the door, and when she unlocked it he entered and seduced her. In the following June or July she told him of her condition, when he remarked that that was "all rot," it was impossible. Later on, after her child was born, there was an affiliation case against the defendant pending at this court, and when she spoke of attending the hearing with her baby he advised her not to do so, as it would do him harm. She had only got to ask him for a half sovereign or sovereign, and he would give it her. She had seen Miss Kimber (a complainant in another affiliation case), and she was now present as a witness.—Cross-examined: She was dismissed from the Globe, because of her condition, on February 3rd. A nurse-girl and a barman slept in the house. She denied ever getting out of bed and going on to the landing in her night-dress to speak to the barman. Her baby was born in the street when the snow was thick on the ground, and she was removed to Queen Charlotte Hospital. She was admitted as a married woman, her husband being described as a butcher. She gave the name of Rolf. It was the name of a cousin of hers who had been abroad four years. The defendant gave her 10s. the day before Miss Kimber's case came on for her not to attend. She had not taken any proceedings until now, as the defendant said he could not pay for two children at one time. She had since asked him for money, but he had not given her any. She recently met Miss Kimber, who asked to look at her baby, and when she showed it her she said, "Oh, what a pretty little thing." (Laughter.) On being questioned as to how the child was registered, objection was taken to the question, and Mr. Cooke ruled that she need not answer the question.—Cross-examination continued. The intimacy was repeated. On one occasion the barman did knock at her bed-room door and tell her he had received notice to leave, and that she must not be surprised in the morning to find he had "sloped." (A laugh.) She did not see him with her night-dress only on. She had a jacket over them.—Mr. Lickfold: But did you have no jacket on.—Complainant: But I did. How do you know, sir, you were not there. (Loud laughter, which the magistrate rebuked.) It was true her child was born in the snow, and the defendant would not give her any money. While Mrs. Coleman was helping her with clothes for the child, she heard her ask the defendant what he was going to do about the girl's child; that was before Kimber's case was before the court. Mrs. Coleman said she had received her child as a baby, and she was named after her child as Helena Victoria Albert. That was because the princess visited her and looked at her child. (This child was the first born in a new wing of the hospital opened by a member of the Royal family.)—Re-examined: She represented that she was married in order the easier to get a letter for the hospital.—Elizabeth Kimber, who was described in a previous case as a cat's meat retailer, said she had obtained an order against the defendant for bastardy. In May she met the defendant by appointment in regard to the money for her child. She chafed him about the servant at the Globe, and he laughed and said, "Yes, I am the father of her baby, but I don't see why I should pay for two children. Should anything happen to your baby I'll give her the same as I gave you."—Ellen Chamberlain, a monthly nurse, said she attended Mrs. Coleman, the defendant's sister, in her confinement. One afternoon she saw the defendant come out of the complainant's room with nothing but his shirt on. She afterwards chafed the complainant, who asked her not to say anything about it.—Mr. Lickfold said the defence would be an absolute denial of the allegations. The defendant was on bad terms with his sister and did not visit the house until the day before she was laid up. The defendant having been sworn categorically denied the statements made by the complainant and her witnesses against him.—Mr. Bowker was about to cross-examine the defendant about the previous case in the court, when objection was taken.—Mr. Cooke said it was enough that the case was heard, that the witnesses for the defence were disbelieved, and an order was made.—Mrs. Coleman was called as a witness and said when she questioned the complainant as to who was the father of her child, she said no in their service at the time for about a fortnight. Left suddenly.—The nurse-girl, Wheeler, deposed that on several occasions the complainant got out of her bed and went on to the landing in her night-dress and talked to the barman. Witness complained of it to her mistress more than once.—After some further evidence, Mr. Cooke remarked that there had been gross perjury on one side or other. As regards the complainant, she had made false statements when seeking to get into the hospital, and the registration was not correct, and evidence not rely on her. Mrs. Chamberlain might have mistaken the defendant for the barman. Then as to Kimber, she was a partisan. Under the circumstances he dismissed the summons.

SUICIDE AT DUBLIN.

The lady who attempted to commit suicide in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, last week, died about three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, in Steven's Hospital. She appears to have attempted her life with much deliberation, as she sent a telegram on the same day to a firm of solicitors announcing that her body would be found in the Phoenix Park. She had previously, it is stated, instructed this firm to prepare her will. The doctors believe deceased must have taken an extraordinary large dose of poison, and the case was accordingly a very difficult one to test. The prompt and skilful methods, however, prolonged life up to yesterday afternoon, but only for a moment during this time did Mrs. Taylor recover consciousness. It is stated that deceased was residing with Lady Preston, at Kingsdown.

Information was forwarded on Saturday to Dr. Macdonald of the death of Albert Pace, aged 3 years and 6 months, the son of parents residing at 19, Osmond-road, Seven Sisters-road. On the previous day the deceased went out to play, and about an hour later was found buried beneath a heap of lettuce which had fallen from a cart while the children had been upset.

On Saturday Mr. George Perceval Wratt, coroner, was informed of the death of Alice Maud Reeves, aged 1 year and 9 months, the infant daughter of Tom Reeves, a painter, residing at No. 75, Tradesand-road, South Lambeth-road, who was found dead in bed on the previous Thursday.

Information was received on Saturday by the deputy coroner for East Surrey of the death of Elizabeth Broom, aged 69 years, the wife of Henry Broom, a jeweller, who lives at 85, Killest-road, Brixton, who died suddenly at the above address. A fire broke out on Saturday in the wagon shop at the Furness Railway Company's works, Barrow, but was extinguished before any serious damage was done.

EDUCATING AT THE EAST END.

The opening of the winter session of the Bow and Bromley Institute took place on Monday. The object of this institute is to promote useful knowledge and social intercourse amongst all classes of the community. The committee have provided an excellent programme of entertainments for the forthcoming season. During the recess the large hall has been improved for the convenience of members; and the lending library has been considerably augmented. The work has been going on for about eighteen years, and the committee state that their efforts have been well rewarded. The institute is worked upon the same lines as the People's Palace, the Toybee Hall, the Millwall, and other kindred institutions, all of which, during the last few years, have done much to mitigate the misery and suffering of the poor of the East-end. Much, however, remains yet to be done; but these institutions form an important era in the history both of the honest artisan and the waifs and strays of our streets. A few years ago the whole of the East-end of London was a place, if not of terror, at least of such deprecation; but owing to the exertions of philanthropists, who have spent their lives in trying to raise their fallen brethren, and the work of religious and social institutions, it is becoming, if not as rapidly as one would wish, a place that will shortly command the respect and esteem of the higher classes of society. The institution to which we refer has had an important influence in elevating the masses of the East-end during the last 18 years; and we are glad to note that it is now receiving aid from the Corporation, and other influential bodies. Since the work commenced, the building has been enlarged to meet the requirements of the increasing number of students. During the past session the afternoon and evening classes have maintained their high state of efficiency, and the committee hope that they will prove equally successful during the coming winter. The number of students on the books last session amounted to 1,547; but there is still room for a large increase without the slightest inconvenience either to the student, member, or instructor. The number of prizes and certificates obtained by the students at the examination in May last in connection with the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, compared favourably with those of similar institutions. The examinations will be held for the study of agriculture, applied mechanics and steam, art, book-keeping, chemistry, civil service, English grammar and composition, French, geometry, German, hygiene, machine and building construction, magnetism and electricity, mathematics, orchestral music, physiology and physics, scientific dress-cutting, shorthand, violin, vocal music, &c. Students in these classes are prepared for the examinations held by the Government departments of science and art, the City guilds, at which the Queen's medals, Whitworth scholarships, and an unlimited number of prizes and certificates will be awarded. With a view of still further developing the committee have decided to continue the prize fund, and also to offer free scholarships. The terms of subscription are 7s. 6d. per annum, which entitles a member to free admission to the body of the hall at concerts, entertainments, and lectures given every Monday during the session; the use of the library, reading, billiard, smoking and chess rooms, and reduced rates to the evening classes. The Saturday popular organ recitals, interspersed with vocal music, will be resumed next Saturday under the same arrangements as last season. Several eminent artists have consented to play, and the committee are hoping for the support of the residents in the neighbourhood to help them in their endeavours to bring the best music within the reach of all classes. The institute choir, under the conductorship of Mr. W. McNaught, will resume for the season on September 25th. The "Creation" will be performed on November 12th. Spohr's "Last Judgment," Handel's "Judas Macabreus," Macfarren's "May Day," Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" will be performed on dates to be announced. It is hoped that Dr. Bridge's "Callithoe" and Sullivan's "Golden Legend" may also be given during the season.

A DISGRACEFUL HOAX AT MALDON.

Advertisements have appeared in numerous daily papers last week of a vacant situation, and requesting applications for the same to be made personally to Mrs. Mary Wickham, Cromwell Hall, Maldon, Essex. On Thursday an advertisement was published in a morning newspaper that the lady would receive two nice children for companionship, and on Friday an advertisement was inserted in a newspaper for a man and wife to manage a public-house, also a potman and barnard, half travelling expenses allowed. A wet and dry fish business was also advertised for sale. Hundreds of telegrams and letters asking for these opportunities to be kept open until the persons arrived read Mrs. Wickham and the trains on Friday brought at least forty applicants from London, Leytonstone, Mitcham, Tooting, and elsewhere, many of whom were unable to pay their fares back. Head-constable Halsey got up a subscription to assist the persons duped. Many persons arrived on Saturday from all parts of the country, only to find that they had been cruelly hoaxed. The police and railway officials are endeavouring to stop the influx of applicants.

SAD DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY.

Mr. and Mrs. Watson Lyall, of London, went to North Berwick for a few days, on their way from the Highlands to the south, accompanied by their daughter, who was a universal favourite with all who knew her. She went on the 17th inst. for a walk by herself, and it is believed, ventured too near the edge of some of the rocky ledges near the harbour, lost her footing, and was drowned. Her body was found in the water on the day of the sad occurrence, and her handkerchief a day later near the same place, so that there is, unfortunately, no doubt as to her fate, which is all the more melancholy as she was to have been married in a few weeks to Mr. Wycliffe Taylor, the only son of the late well-known author, Mr. Tom Taylor, and was to have gone on a visit to his uncle, the Rev. Mr. Kingsley, at Kilmington Rectory, Yorkshire, in a few days, prior to returning to London. Mr. Wycliffe Taylor and Mrs. Tom Taylor came immediately to North Berwick from Kilmington, where they were, and the former added in the search to the utmost of his power. Great sympathy is felt for the young lady's parents. The body was discovered on the 21st.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.

A serious case of stabbing was reported from Wolverhampton on Saturday afternoon. Two boys, employed at a rope manufactory quarrelled and fought, when one of them, Amos Towner, aged 14, pulled a knife from his pocket, and drove it into the stomach of his opponent, Charles Evans, aged 13. The latter was conveyed in an insensible condition to the hospital, and Towner was removed to the police-station.

On Saturday Cornelius McAuliffe, 2 years old, son of a police officer of the L Division, residing at The Parade, Lambeth Walk, turned on the tap of a boiler, and was so horribly injured that he had to be conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital.

On Saturday afternoon James Mordy, residing at No. 72, Edmond-street, New Church-road, fell from a horizontal bar near the James-street Board School, Camberwell. He was accompanied with a bed at St. Thomas's Hospital.

On Saturday afternoon Ellen Moore, aged 72 years, a widow, residing at No. 6, Woodgate-street, Nine Elms-lane, fell down stairs, and sustained such injuries as to necessitate her immediate removal to St. Thomas's Hospital.

Dr. Macdonald received on Saturday information of the death of Eliza Maria Chelson, aged 3 months, whose parents reside at 15, Southgate-road, West Hackney. On the previous day the child was found dead in bed, the supposed cause being suffocation.

A ROMANCE OF DEATH.

Some weeks ago, about nine o'clock in the evening, a cabman passing down the Avenue de Villiers in Paris, was hailed by a young man, accompanied by a well-dressed lady wearing a thick veil. The couple, after taking a look at the Bois de Boulogne, were driven back to the spot whence they had started. There the lady alighted. Her companion then told the cabman to go on to the Rue de l'Ourcq, but when he arrived there he found that his fare was dead. The medical examination showed that the young man had taken a strong dose of laudanum, and after a brief interval he was buried. The affair had been almost forgotten, when last week a friend of the dead man called on a police magistrate and informed him that he had just returned from a month's sojourn in the country, and had found at his town residence a letter written by the deceased. In this missive he related that he was to have that very evening a rendezvous with a lady whom his friend knew; but, as too often happened, he had not a sou about him. "You are not here to lend me ten francs," he added; "we shall drive about for some time, and when she has left me, as I cannot pay the coachman, I shall take a dose of laudanum." The strangest part of it all, however, was that a bank-note of one hundred francs had been found in one of the pockets of the overcoat of the deceased after his death. What did it all mean? His friend was very anxious to get at the truth. He knew very well the lady who had given the rendezvous, and an inquiry was set on foot in the most discreet manner possible, as she was a married woman and her husband was in a very good position. The lady gave the following account of the adventure:—She had known the deceased a fortnight. They had met at a party, and he had written to her asking for an assignation, which she had agreed to grant. She knew that he was in reduced circumstances, so as a provident and charitable soul she took the bank-note with her to the rendezvous, and during the drive slipped it into her companion's pocket. When she read the account of his death in the newspapers she jumped at the conclusion that he had committed suicide through despair. He had begged and implored her to return his affection, and had frequently exclaimed that her refusal would be his death. "I consoled him as best I could," she remarked, "and was painfully surprised when I learned the fatal news." This at least is the lady's version of the affair. If it be strictly veracious there has rarely been a more extraordinary misunderstanding. She agreed to the rendezvous, as it gave her an opportunity of putting a bank-note into the young man's pocket, and during the drive she forgot that he would die for love of her, poisoned himself because he had not the wherewithal to pay the cabman. In giving the above story the *Daily Telegraph* says:—Married ladies who wish to do good by stealth to interesting, but impetuous youths will be warned to adopt some less compromising step in future. To grant a rendezvous for the purpose of slipping a note into the pocket of a languishing Lothario looks like carrying charity to the verge of heroism. The despatch of a letter—say from an anonymous well-wisher—"would have been the simpler expedient; it would not have been half so romantic as the evening drive through the Bois de Boulogne, with the husband at his club in blissful ignorance of the adventure."

REVELATIONS OF A FEMALE COINER.

At the Liverpool City Police Court, before Mr. Raffles, Charles Bourke and his wife, Susan Bourke, were charged with being in possession of base coin and implements for manufacturing the same. Police-constable Williams stated that about one o'clock on the 22nd inst. he apprehended the prisoner Charles Bourke in St. George's Hall. He took him to the Westminster-road Police Station, and there found in a bag in his pocket six base half-crowns and four shilling pieces. On being asked to account for them he said a man named Fleming gave him them to take to another man named Davies, in Roscommon-street. Witness went to prisoner's house, 40, Hastings-street, and there apprehended Susan Bourke. In the house he found a base half-crown, and in the fireplace a portion of a plaster of Paris mould broken up. When charged the male prisoner repeated his statement. The female prisoner said: "When I came out of prison after doing nine months I went to live with my husband. He only worked for one week, and then told me he would work no more, and that I would have to go on to the game again, and do what I liked; he would work no more. I answered, 'Mind you, if I commence again and I am taken, you will be taken with me. He said he wouldn't pass any. I then had to commence to make base coin for a living, as he would not work. I used to sell them to people who passed them at 6s. and broke up a pound's worth for 3s. and money. My husband also took them out and sold them to people who would buy them, and got people to pass them for him. I made some during the week, and on the 20th inst. my husband took them out and sold them. On the 23rd inst. I made six half-crowns and four one shilling pieces. I spoiled the mould and threw it behind the fire. That is the mould that was found in the fire, and the other things are for making and finishing them. My husband took the six half-crowns and four shillings to sell them. I told him he was to get 6s. for them and bring the money home. The last he took, and he came home drunk. The last I heard of him, he was again back at I had him, his mother, sister, and the child to keep."—After hearing this statement, the male prisoner said his wife made the coins and gave them to him. He was going to sell them when caught.—Mr. Raffles asked if this woman had been convicted before.—Mr. Grubb stated that the last time she was convicted was at the Blackburn Sessions, when she got nine months for coining. She had also been convicted at the Liverpool Assizes. The whole family were base coiners. Her father, James Carroll, was committed by his worship to the assizes a few weeks previously.—When asked if he had anything to say, the female prisoner said that the wife of the implements had been sold her by a man named Murphy, whose address she could give to the police.—Mr. Raffles remanded the prisoner for a week.

A GIRL CHARGED WITH THEFT.

At Dalston Police Court last week Mary Barratt, a young girl of respectable appearance, was charged with stealing marked money, belonging to her employer, Mr. Moore, landlady of the Morphet public-house, Victoria Park.—Prosecutor stated that in consequence of his takings falling off to the extent of 20s. or 30s. a day, he caused some money to be marked, and 11s. was subsequently found in her box, which she admitted was his. He called her into the billiard-room, and said, "You know, miss, you are robbing me; and I know it." Her reply was, "Don't accuse me of robbing you, sir," but immediately after she exclaimed, "Oh, forgive me, forgive me, I know I have done wrong."—Detective Vag deposed to marking seven half-crowns, four shillings, and shillings, and causing them to be passed over the bar. Two half-crowns, two shillings, and two shillings, all marked, were found in the girl's box, and she said the money belonged to Mr. Moore.—The prosecutor asked the magistrate to be lenient on account of the girl's youth; he believed she had been led into it by a number of so-called "friends."—Mr. Bros remanded the girl for inquiries.

The coroner for Westminster was on Saturday informed of the death of Albert Jolly, aged 39 years, a labourer, of 3, Homebrook-terrace, Wandsworth, who died on the 26th inst. The unfortunate man had been ill for some time past, and was an out-patient for heart and chest disease at the Medical Institute in Margaret-street, Cavendish-square. On the day mentioned a constable of the G Division found him in a dying state in South Audley-street, and he died before he could reach the hospital.

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It is particularly requested that all communications relating to business matters shall be addressed to the MANAGER and not to the EDITOR. Loss of time and inconvenience should be avoided.

The People.
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"IN THE MIDDLE ORDER OF MANKIND ARE
GENERALLY TO BE FOUND ALL THE ARTS
WISDOM, AND VIRTUE OF SOCIETY. THIS
ORDER ALONE IS KNOWN TO BE THE TRUE
PRESERVER OF FREEDOM, AND MAY BE CALLED
'THE PEOPLE.'"—Vicar of Wakefield, chap. 19

CAN IT BE TRUE?

In the course of his summing-up at the inquest on the body of ANNIE CHAPMAN, the coroner made a statement to the jury which throws a possible new light of an entirely unexpected kind upon two at least of the four

expected kind upon two at least of the most fearful crimes which have been popularly included in the now historic term. "The White chapel murders." Mr. WYNNIE BAXTER stated in effect that it had come to his knowledge or unimpeachable testimony, that some months ago a request was made by an American to the authorities of more than one of the London hospitals for a number of specimens of the particular organ which was missing

from the body of the unfortunate CHAPMAN. The American professed to wish to issue a specimen of that organ with every copy of a work of which he was engaged; and he offered as much as £20 a-piece for them. Here, then, we have at once a possible solution of the mystery. As the coroner said, "the object of the murder

derer appears palpably shown by the facts, and it is not necessary to assume lunacy, for it is clear that there is a market for the missing organ." Take the fact of such a proposal having been made, and connect with it the very considerable knowledge of the

anatomy of the human body displayed by the murderer, who, says the coroner, "must have been one accustomed to the post mortem room." What is, at first sight, the obvious

conclusion? That some abandoned villain who had himself been asked to provide the specimens, or who knew that they were desired, deliberately started out to assassinate unwashed women for the sake of the

This theory, horrible as it is, is undoubtedly strengthened by the fact that the murderer evidently knew exactly how to compress the

throat of his victim in such a way as to prevent a single cry escaping and to produce strangulation. Furthermore, the case of NICHOLLS the Buck's-row victim, indicates

that she, too, was murdered with the same ghastly intention though the assassin was unable to complete his work on her dead body and carry off that which he sought.

to the two previous murders and the one at Gateshead they can on this theory have no connection with the cases of NICHOLLS and CHAPMAN for the injuries inflicted did not point to an attempt to do anything but

While, however, admitting to the full the i

portance of the clue which is now in the possession of the, as yet, baffled police we cannot but think that there is a disposition on the part of the press and the public to jump immediately to the conclusion that the myste-

has been solved except as concerns the detection of the actual criminal. It is only natural that this disposition should exist. After the painful suspense of the past weeks, and the

utter absence of any trace of the assassin, the public mind rests with a sense of relief on a coherent explanation of the motive of the fantastic exploits in assassination. For the

the problem, we should all remember that the proposed solution is as yet but a theory. As plausible as that theory is, there is yet a good deal to be said against it. The persons

take it as proved that some one who knew the certain specimens were wanted set forth once to slay his fellow creatures in order obtain them seemed to imagine that the spe-

Of course, the authorities of a hospital would never consent to provide them; anything

of the kind would be a flagrant transgression of the rule which obtains, we believe, at such institutions that no portions of the human body may in any circumstances

rd, taken outside the hospital. Nowadays, medical student who wants to perform

specimen for dissection or study must do so more or less surreptitiously, and no such request as that of which the coroner was informed could possibly, we undertake to say, be granted by any responsible official. But it requires no very intimate knowledge of the ways of hospitals to understand that there are always a certain number of irresponsible underlings about the place who, for a sufficient consideration would undertake to procure specimens of any organ in the human body. Assuming it to be known in any one of our large hospitals that there was £20 to be had as the price of a small organ such as the one in question, there would be no lack of persons ready to get possession of specimens in a more or less illegitimate way of the thing required. The last plan which would occur to any one connected with a hospital would be murder of this kind, with all its risk of detection. We admit that there is much to be said at first sight for the theory, and we are also aware that the unexpected happens more frequently in criminal than in many other matters. But, without losing sight of those considerations, we are far from satisfied, for the reasons we have alleged, that the latest theory, which has succeeded to so many others, is really correct.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Nottingham on Wednesday brought out with great clearness what is undoubtedly the most serious defect in the political armour of the Liberal Unionists. That defect is want of organisation. Up to the present time it cannot be denied that valuable as the assistance of the Liberal Unionist leaders has been to the cause of the Union, that cause has not been backed up as it should have been by the Liberal Unionist rank and file. The Conservative corps of the Unionist army has borne the burden and heat of the day, and has done the most of the fighting—of that there can be no doubt. Their allies have been too much an army of officers unsupported by a numerous rank and file. This is not as it should be, and every good Unionist will be glad that the Liberal wing of the united host recognises the supreme need of the time. That need is organisation. Now that all thought of reconciliation with the Gladstonites has been abandoned the Liberal Unionists must bestir themselves and effectually prove the power and numbers of their party at the polls.

A soldier's furlough is, or ought to be, a period of well-earned repose from the strict discipline of army life among his family and friends. Numerous letters which we have received, besides other evidence, prove, however, that this is too often not the case. The cost of railway travelling is so high that the soldier on furlough prefers to stay where he is instead of going home, when his home is distant from the place where he is quartered. To spend, perhaps, several pounds in journeys, and to reach home without money in his pocket, is repugnant alike to the soldier's prudence and pride. He likes to have a bit of money to spend when he gets home, and not only is it right that he should have it, but the fact of his having or not having it tells favourably or unfavourably upon the minds of possible recruits. We would, therefore, suggest that railway companies should make a very considerable abatement of charges to soldiers provided with their furlough papers. By doing so they would consult their own interests as well as those of the men; for it is better to take passengers at a low rate than not to take them at all.

THE EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF VITRIOL THROWING.

Committal for Trial.

At the Marylebone Police Court, William Martin, aged 46, a gentleman, described as of no occupation, living at Holloway-road, was again placed before Mr. Cooke, charged with unlawfully and wilfully throwing a quantity of corrosive fluid, viz., sulphuric acid, with intent to cause bodily harm to Winifred Brown, a lady-governess, residing at Anson-road, Tufnell Park; also damaging her silk dress to the amount of £3 3s. Mr. Georgehan, barrister, defended. The case was reported last week. Mr. Georgehan, in answer to a question by Miss Brown as to how she should obtain redress for the loss she had sustained, said he wished to apologise on behalf of his client to Miss Brown, and to say that, under the circumstances, she would not be put to the trouble of civil proceedings to recover redress, as she had but to send her claim to Messrs. Hoddinott and Davis, the solicitors instructing him for the defence, and it would be immediately discharged. Mr. Cooke said he could not allow that to be stated in this court; this was a criminal proceeding. Inspector Miller, Y Division, said this completed the present case. There was, however, a charge against the defendant in a similar way—Florence Smith, 23, John's Park, Highgate, said she left home to go to St. John's Church three weeks ago last Sunday. As she left the church she saw the prisoner immediately outside. She noticed nothing particular at the time, but during the following week she was going to put on the same dress when she found it utterly destroyed down the back, having been burnt into holes. Her sister's dress was also burnt. Cross-examined: She recognised the prisoner as much by his peculiar dress as by his face. She did not suspect the prisoner of being the man who injured her dress until she heard of Miss Brown's case. Inspector Miller said the accused had given him an account of himself extending over the past twenty years, and had supplied the names of two clerymen. In May and June last there were a considerable number of these cases reported to the police, but when a paragraph appeared in the newspapers about it the complaints ceased for some time. They all occurred in the same neighbourhood, most of them in Holloway-road. Mr. Georgehan addressed the magistrate, suggesting that what had occurred was a pure mistake. The accused was a gentleman who had occupied a good position for many years, and his character had never before been assailed. He was quite incapable of the blackguardly trick which was urged against him. He was an architect by profession, and had been in amateur photography. On the Saturday before this affair he had been experimenting, and had been using sulphuric acid, and he put the bottle into his waistcoat pocket. On the Sunday he was out for a walk, and, requiring a pencil to write something down, he put his fingers into his waistcoat pocket, and found the bottle there, and that the cork had got loose. He took the bottle out and hurled the contents of it on to the road, and accidentally the acid must have gone over Miss Brown's dress. The answer to the charge was a feasible one, and might possibly satisfy a jury. Mr. Cooke then formally committed the prisoner for trial at the next Central Criminal Court, and accepted bail.

EXTRAORDINARY STABBING AFFRAY NEAR SMITHFIELD.

An extraordinary and somewhat mysterious stabbing affray, in which a man is supposed to have wounded himself while attempting to stab his brother, occurred near Smithfield Meat Market on Wednesday. From inquiries made into what was reported to be a fatal affray, it appears that about noon on Wednesday a butcher, named Algernon Prebble, better known as "Charles," arrived at his home, 18, New Charles-street, Goswell-road, in a cab. He appeared to be in pain, and complained of having been kicked in the abdomen. Every attention was being paid to him when it was discovered that he was bleeding from the side. On an examination it was found he was stabbed in the left side of the abdomen, having a wound about an inch wide. Dr. Richards, of Goswell-road, was summoned, and subsequently Dr. Yarrow, and later Dr. Jennings, of Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, were also called in. After a consultation it was decided to remove the man to the hospital, but it was not until late in the evening that the police were acquainted with the affair, and the man was conveyed by them on an ambulance stretcher to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he arrived about eight o'clock. The case was found to be of such a serious nature that the medical authorities sent for the head house surgeon, Dr. Smith, to come and operate on Prebble. Dr. Smith, in conjunction with several other medical gentlemen, was continuing the operation at eleven o'clock on Wednesday night, when very little hopes were entertained of the man's recovery, and his wife and friends were in attendance at the hospital. The injuries are internal, and it is considered extremely doubtful whether the doctors can check the inward discharges. Regarding the occurrence, it has been ascertained that it is the general impression that the case is one of misadventure. From a statement made by a butcher, named John Over, residing at Albany-place, Peter's-lane, Cross, it seems that about ten o'clock on Wednesday morning Charles Prebble entered a coffee-house kept by his mother-in-law in St. John-street-road, near the Meat Market. His brother Joseph, who was originally a butcher, but who had for the past eighteen years worked for Mrs. Grove, the proprietress of the coffee-house, was standing in the private portion of the shop when Charles, who is stated to have been intoxicated, entered and disputed with his brother. A fight ensued, in which Charles was struck between the eyes, and he immediately afterwards drew a knife, which he opened, at the same time threatening his brother's life. A man leaping from his seat, and caught Charles' hand which held the knife, and by a prompt action undoubtedly prevented very serious consequences. A struggle ensued, in which he succeeded in closing the knife, and putting the enraged brother into the street, where he afterwards gave him the knife and his hat, which he had left behind him, but he refused to admit him. Charles appears to have gone to the Great Northern beerhouse in Turnmill-street, Clerkenwell, where he complained to the proprietor, whom he knew, that he had the stomach ache, and brandy was obtained for him. As he did not recover, he asked the landlord of the house to procure a cab and send him home, which he did. What transpired on his arrival home is made clear above. On the police learning of the affair their first endeavours were to find the cabman, as nothing was known by his relatives as to where he was sent from, and all that could be ascertained from the injured man was that "It happened at Joe's." He was delicious, and frequently contradicted himself. With great promptitude orders were issued throughout the metropolis for the cab ranks to be searched for the missing cabman, who was subsequently discovered to be a man named Green, living in Wynford-road, Barnsbury. He stated that the man walked into his cab and walked out of it without saying a word. He knew nothing more of the affair. The brother "Joe" was then arrested at the coffee shop and taken to see his brother, who, however, exclaimed, "It is not you, Joe, or words to that effect. Joseph Prebble was able to name the persons, about five in number, who witnessed the occurrence, and his statement being substantiated he was liberated. The police, who acted very promptly in the matter, appear to be satisfied that the case is one of misadventure. The knife, bearing stains of blood, was taken by the police from the injured man, who is about 35 years of age.

CHARGE AGAINST A SOLICITOR.

At the Wandsworth Police Court, Mr. William Herrington, a solicitor, practising in Wandsworth was brought up on a warrant charged with obtaining money from Robert William Gooden, of The Cedars, Putney, by false representations. The case was charged under similar circumstances a few months ago, and committed for trial, but was acquitted. Mr. Halle, clerk, read the information on which the warrant was granted, from which it appeared that in May last Mr. Gooden instructed the accused to take proceedings for him at the County Court against five persons for debt. He looked at the papers and said he would take the proceedings, and that he (Gooden) would pay him 25s. for County Court fees. Gooden paid the money, and a fortnight afterwards taken told him that all the summonses had been taken out, excepting one, and he should require 5s. more in that case, as the man lived in the east end of London. 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LAST WEEK'S LAW AND POLICE.

Central Criminal Court.
(Before the Recorder.)

CHARGE AGAINST A POST OFFICE OFFICIAL.—John Adams, employed in the General Post Office, surrendered to take his trial for misfeasance in having written a letter of an objectionable character to a young girl named Agnes Yuell. Mr. C. Mathews prosecuted, and Mr. Blackwell appeared for the defendant. The prosecutrix was a respectable girl, twelve years old. From the evidence it appeared that a short time back she advertised for a situation as a domestic servant. The defendant answered the advertisement, and made improper propositions to her. The police were applied to, and the result was that the present prosecution was instituted. The prisoner was convicted, but judgment was respite in order that certain points of law might be further considered.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF STEALING.—Gilbert Seale, 15, an intelligent-looking lad, was charged with the value of £155, and money to the amount of £133, the property of James D'Arcy. Mr. Pillan and Mr. Keeling prosecuted, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Georgehan. It appeared that about a fortnight before the 24th of August the prisoner was engaged as an assistant, through an advertisement, by the prosecutor, who is a postmaster and law stationer in Coleman-street. It was the practice of Mr. D'Arcy every day to send the stamps in his possession with the cash taken by him to the City Bank, the stamps and securities being contained in a tin-box. On the above day the prisoner was sent to the bank in the ordinary course of business, a large sum of money in a bag being put in his trousers pocket. He did not return as he ought to have done, and in the course of the afternoon Mr. D'Arcy received a postcard in which the prisoner stated that he had been robbed of the money and was afraid to return. The prisoner did not go to his father, and nothing was heard of him for several days, when he was apprehended in the Edgware-road, and he then told a story to the effect that as he was going along a street the man snatched the bag containing the money from his pocket and ran away; he followed, but was unable to overtake him. He was afraid to go back to his employment, and he placed the tin box under the seat of a third-class carriage. The case on the part of the prosecution was that the story of the prisoner was improbable, and that he had stolen the money. It appeared that when the prisoner was apprehended a few days after the alleged robbery only one half-penny was found in his possession, and it appeared that just before he entered the service of Mr. D'Arcy one of the assistants had been discharged for dishonesty. Mr. Georgehan, on behalf of the prisoner, contended that the evidence went strongly to show that the prisoner had spoken the truth, and that he had really been the victim of a robbery. In support of this version of the case he strongly urged upon the jury the fact that although the prisoner was supposed to have been in possession of a large sum of money in gold a few days before, all that was found upon him when apprehended was a half-penny. The jury, after some deliberation, found the prisoner not guilty.

ALLIANCE MURDERERS.—A man named John Parry, was indicted for the wilful murder of John Parry upon the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England. There was a second indictment against the prisoner, charging him with the murder of a man named John Chapman, and this indictment was the one that was taken. Mr. Poland and Mr. C. Mathews prosecuted, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Tickell. This case was an extraordinary one, and occupied the court during the whole of Friday, the jury disagreeing eventually, so that the prisoner had to be tried again with a fresh jury. The prisoner was a seaman, and in the beginning of July he was on board the S.S. "Sailors' Home," and he subsequently joined a vessel called the Erin, which was bound for New York from Gravesend. He appeared at that time to have exhibited a morose disposition, and he was very reserved, and was not a favourite with the crew. Nothing particular occurred until the 8th of July, and on that day the prisoner's watch was ordered to perform some duty on board the vessel. The deceased Chapman belonged to the same watch, and he made use of some vulgar expression, and the prisoner asked him whether he intended to apply the expression to him. He replied that he did not, and the matter appeared to have come to an end. On the following morning, about four o'clock, Chapman and Parry were asleep in their bunks in the fore-castle, and the prisoner, without saying a word or receiving the least provocation, stabbed them both through the heart with a sailor's knife which had been given to him at the Sailors' Home. The injuries inflicted by the prisoner were of such a terrible character that, although every effort was made to staunch the blood, it was unavailing, and the two men died almost immediately. The prisoner, who appeared to be quite calm and collected, after stabbing the two men, went to the chief officer and told him that there had been two men stabbed in the fore-castle, and at the same time producing a knife, added, "There is the knife that did it." The prisoner was at once put in irons, and when the vessel arrived at New York an inquiry took place before the British Consul, under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, and after the evidence had been taken the Consul decided to send the prisoner to England upon the charge of murder. He was asked if he wished to make any statement, and replied that he should reserve what he would say until he was in England, on account of the charge which he bore at present. It was stated that during the voyage the prisoner several times said he would make a hot bed of the vessel, and on the voyage home he made use of threats towards another of the crew named Whittaker, who did not appear to have done anything to offend him, and said that he would serve him as he had the other two. If he had a chance. Inquiries had been made about the prisoner, but no information could be obtained about him, and all that was known was that he had for a short time been in the Sailors' Home, and had joined the ship under the circumstances stated, and the answer to the charge was that the prisoner was insane, and not responsible for his actions. For the defence, Dr. Gilbert, the medical officer of Holloway Prison, was examined, and he stated that the prisoner laboured under various delusions, and in his opinion, at the time the murders were committed by the prisoner, he was not aware that he was doing anything wrong. Dr. Bastion gave similar evidence. After being a very short time in deliberation the jury found the prisoner guilty of wilful murder, and sentence of death was passed upon him. Before the prisoner left he said, "I thank the jury for returning the verdict they have done." He was then removed.

Bow-street.

MORE HOTEL ROBBERIES.—Hannah Belcher, an elderly woman, was brought up on remand, charged with stealing a book, spoon, and knife and fork from three different hotels at which she had stayed. Mr. Langham again appeared for the defence, and in the case was already being reported, and it was now stated that the accused was the sister of a clergyman and otherwise well connected. Mr. Langham urged that no actual felony had been committed, as she had only removed goods of trivial value from the general room to her own bed-room. She had, when arrested, a considerable sum of money on her, and was in receipt of a weekly allowance of £1 from her friends. From the police inquiries, however, it appeared the prisoner was in the habit of committing petty larcenies at the places where she stayed, and Mr. Bridge at first decided to send her for trial. He said, "The public must be protected from her."

He had hoped some home would have been found for her by her friends. The prisoner begged to be dealt with at once. She would sooner do her punishment than remain under this charge. She assured the magistrate that the authorities of the Cancer Hospital would receive her as an in-patient. Mr. Langham also pleaded for leniency, and Mr. Bridge decided to adjourn the case to see whether the Cancer Hospital authorities would receive the prisoner.

Marlborough-street.

KATE AND DOLLY.—Two young women, giving the names of Kate and Dolly Funnell, were charged with being concerned together in stealing from the pocket of Harrington Hudson, a sailor, a sum of about 30s. The evidence was that about half-past eleven o'clock on Friday night, the young man met the two women outside the Piccadilly Restaurant, and he accompanied them to their lodging in Charlotte-street. He gave them a sovereign, and while he was in conversation with Kate, Dolly disappeared behind a screen. He then became suspicious, and at once felt in his waistcoat, which was lying on a chair, and found that his money was gone. He threatened to call a policeman, when they gave him half a sovereign, and begged him to go away. Kate accompanied him to the door, where there was a Frenchman who, she said, was her husband. She asked the man if that were the fact, and he replied she was his mistress. The man struck him heavily on the head with his stick and then ran away. The prosecutor followed to find a policeman, but the constable arrived too late to overtake the man. When the constable went to the house, a full half hour elapsed before the door was answered, and then the landlady denied that any women were lodged in the house. After a great deal of trouble, however, the prisoners were produced, and denied the accusation. Mr. Arthur Newton addressed the magistrate for the defence, contending that the case was one of suspicion only, and that no jury would convict. The magistrate (Mr. Newton) considered that the case failed against one, and was proved against the other woman. An hour, he said, had elapsed between the robbery and the production of the prisoners, and the police were at first refused admission to the house. The sooner this kind of thing was put down the better. Kate would be discharged, and Dolly would be committed for trial.

DESERTING A FAMILY.—John Lineham, 36, of March-street, a bootmaker, was charged on a warrant with deserting his four children, whereby they became chargeable to Westminster Union. Mr. F. J. Langford conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Madge, the relieving officer, deposed to the neglect and condition in which he found the children. It was, he said, the eighth time the prisoner had deserted his family and the second time that they had become chargeable to the parish. The mother-in-law also gave evidence as to the desertion of her daughter and to the ill-treatment the latter had been subjected to. She had eight children, and was at present not in a condition to support the five that were living, and of whom she (the witness) was keeping one. She (the witness) admitted once striking the prisoner on the nose because he said she was drunk. The prisoner, in his defence, said he had left his wife owing to her tongue, which prevented his doing his work when he had; but he had always provided for his children, and had come back home of his own accord. Mr. Newton advised him to make some arrangement to live apart from and maintain his wife and children. In the meantime, however, he must remain in prison for a month.

Marylebone.

SYSTEMATIC ROBBERIES.—Alfred Newton, 30, a tobacconist's manager, was charged with falsifying his accounts and with stealing during the past two months £75, the money of his employer, Joseph Simpson, tobacconist, of 46, High-road, Kilburn. Mr. F. J. Palmer, solicitor, who prosecuted, having opened the case, said there was another matter against the prisoner, but the prosecutor did not wish to press the case unduly, especially as he had given certain information and made admissions. The prosecutor said the prisoner had managed a shop for him at Kilburn High-road for the past six months, at a salary of 30s a week, with a commission when the takings were over a certain amount. His duty was to pay the takings over the counter into the bank, less the trade expenses, and show the whole in the books kept for the purpose. About a fortnight ago he took stock, with the result that he had covered there was a loss instead of a profit. He accordingly discharged the prisoner, who left his service on Friday. He (the prosecutor) now produced a book kept by the prisoner, which was supposed to be a true statement of his cash transactions, but the statement was afterwards found to be at variance with the facts. Ernest Oxley, cashier at the Kilburn branch of the London and South-Western Bank, said the entry in the paying book showing that £10 was paid into the bank on the 23rd July was untrue, for nothing was paid in on that date. The signature in the book was not by any one in the bank. Three other items for similar sums on different dates were equally false. An item on the 10th September, which should be £10, had been converted by some one into £20. Entries had also been made in the pass-book in a strange handwriting representing that £55 had been paid into the bank, whereas only £10 was paid in on the 3rd inst. Detective-sergeant Weismann, S Division, said he went to the Red Lion public-house, Edgware-road, on Friday with the prosecutor, and there saw the prisoner, whom they called out. He was told he would be charged, when he asked to be forgiven, and said he would repay the prosecutor all the money he had taken from the bank. Three days later the prisoner said his defalcations amounted to £55, and when charged he said he would admit all the charges. The prisoner, in his defence, expressed his sorrow for what he had done. The prosecutor said he had known the prisoner since a boy, and had entire confidence in him. The magistrate sentenced the prisoner to six months' hard labour.

ABOMINABLE CONDUCT.—A young woman named Clark, 20, was charged with being drunk and disorderly, and with assaulting Police-constable 550 S. At about one o'clock in the morning the prisoner was outside a public-house in St. George's-road, Regent's Park, with four men. Her screams attracted the attention of Mr. Moon, a retired inspector of police, who lives in the same road. He got up and saw the prisoner in the street with language. There was a scuffle and the men went away. The woman then pretended to have a fit, and the men returned and picked her up. When she came to she again used abominable language. The police-constable came up at the time, and told the prisoner to go away. She would not, and pretended that she wanted to find her jacket. The constable took hold of her, when she became very violent, struck the officer, and tore his tunic. Witness went across the road and blew the constable's whistle and got assistance. Mr. Moon said that these nightly disturbances in the road were becoming a very great nuisance to the inhabitants. Assistant-sergeant Horne said that the prisoner had been previously convicted. Mr. De Kaizer passed sentence of three weeks' imprisonment. The prisoner became infuriated at hearing her sentence, threw her hat at the constable, called him foul names, and was forcibly ejected from the court, uttering terrible oaths.

Clerkenwell.

FIGHTABLE IN DRINK.—Michael Hatland, 37, a general dealer, of St. John's-place, St. Luke's, was charged before Mr. Horace Smith with being drunk and disorderly at Norman-street, St. Luke's, and further with assaulting Constable Hubbard, 308 G. From the evidence of the constable it appeared that shortly after twelve that morning he saw the prisoner fighting with another man in Norman-street. Witness parted them, when the prisoner exclaimed, "If I can't fight him I will fight all the policemen in London," and deliberately struck him a violent blow on the nose. Prisoner: My wife was just coming out of the public-house when that man struck me. Mr. Smith: You would have done better if her. Mr. Smith: You would have done better if you had never entered the public-house. All this comes through a little drop of drink. If you will give me a chance I will take the pledge to-night. Mr. Smith: This is a serious offence, and you must go to prison for one month with hard labour. The prisoner pleaded hard for a fine for the sake of his wife and children. Mr. Smith said he would consider the matter, and the prisoner was removed to the cells. A little later the magistrate mitigated the sentence to a fine of £3.

CLOSING TIME.—George Bilby, aged 34, mat maker, of 10, Chad's Place, King's Cross-road, was charged with violently assaulting Alfred Coleman and Ernest Pye, Alfred Coleman, manager of the Bell public-house, Pentonville-road, said that five minutes before closing time on Friday morning the prisoner came into the bar and called for drink. The prosecutor refused to serve him, called "Time," and then requested the prisoner to leave the house. Bilby said, "Clear the private bar first." Prosecutor had cleared the private bar, and was shutting it up, when the prisoner came up to him and struck him a violent blow in the face with his fist. Prosecutor retaliated, and knocked Bilby down. Some roughs who were outside the house forced their way into the bar and assaulted him. In the meantime the prisoner punched the pot-boy, Ernest Pye, about the ears, and he was so much infuriated as to render it impossible for him to attend to give evidence. Mr. Smith remanded the prisoner for a week.

Thames.

CHARGE OF STEALING TUBS.—Thomas Brumfit, aged 30 years, was charged with stealing three tubs, the property of Martha Cahill, oilman, of Commercial-road, Ratcliff, and with assaulting Police-constable 388 H. On Wednesday, the 12th, Charles Barratt, a boy in the prosecutor's service, went to the corner of George-street, where he saw the prisoner with three tubs on his shoulder. He identified the tubs as belonging to his employer, and pointed the man out to the foreman in Ratcliff-square. The prisoner was given into the custody of Constable Charles Curtis, 388 H. On being told that he would have to go to the station, the prisoner said, "I will have a go for it," and seizing the constable by the throat, struck him on the face. Curtis threw him down, whereupon the prisoner kicked him several times in a savage manner about the back. Another constable came to his assistance, and they took him into custody. In answer to Mr. Lushington, the constable said that the prisoner had been charged with burglary, watch stealing, and other offences, but he was not prepared to swear to the date of his conviction. Mr. Lushington remanded the prisoner for a week.

ROBBERY FROM THE PERSON.—Annie Lawless, aged 28 years, was charged with stealing £3 from the person of George Noland, a fireman. George Noland, a fireman on board a ship lying in the Surrey Commercial Dock, said that at half-past twelve o'clock at noon on Friday he met the prisoner on Tower Hill, and accompanied her to Albert-street. He had £4 in his right-hand trousers pocket. The prisoner took the sovereigns from his pocket, and then showed them to the other women. She pretended to put the money back, and, feigning sickness, left the room. When she had gone he missed three sovereigns. She came back almost immediately, and accused her of stealing the three sovereigns. She cried, and said that she had not got the money. Alfred Noland, 28 H, said that the prisoner said that the prosecutor gave her permission to take half-a-crown to get some supper, and that was all she took. Mr. Lushington committed the prisoner for trial.

Worship-street.

WANTON MISCHIEF.—Arthur Campling, 17, and Henry Shredder, 16, described as box-makers, and living in Ada-place, Hackney, were charged with wilful damage. Police-constable 497 J said that at about five o'clock that morning, when on duty in Goldsmith-row, Hackney-road, he saw the prisoners stop at the doors of two or three houses, Campling asking a woman to open the door, and Shredder, who was with him, examined the doors, and found that pieces of wood had been cut off. He saw them stop in front of 17, Goldsmith-row, and there the door was cut. There had been frequent complaints of damage of the kind made at the police station for some days past. Mr. Rayner, a leather seller, of 17, Goldsmith-row, produced a slip of wood sliced off the door-post of the house, and said the heading of the door was cut two nights before. A police-sergeant said there were eighteen such cases in different streets within the past week. The prisoners denied doing the damage, and said that they had got locked out of home that night. Their parents came forward and gave them the character of being "very good boys." The magistrate (Mr. Montagu Williams, Q.C.) thought it a piece of abominable and wanton mischief, and ordered both prisoners to enter into recognisances to come up for judgment if called on, "which means," he added, "that if you are caught at any tricks again you'll both be sent to prison."

KISSING A GIRL IN A TRAIN.—George Edward Gascoigne-Hawkes, 25, of gentlemanly appearance, a solicitor's clerk, living at Leyton, Essex, was charged with having assaulted Alice Farrell, by kissing her in the carriage of a train on the Great Eastern Railway. The complainant, who appeared about 20 years of age, stated that she lived in Vernon-row, Bow, and was waitress in the employ of the Aerated Bread Company, at one of the City shops. She said she met the prisoner on the platform of the Liverpool Street Station, Great Eastern Railway, going home by train. The prisoner, whom she knew by sight spoke to her and they entered the same compartment of the train together, no other person being in there. As soon as the train started, the prisoner put his arms round her waist, and pulling her to him began kissing her. She resisted and struck him, but he continued kissing her till the train stopped at the next station—Bishopsgate. There she got out and spoke to a gentleman, who told the guard, and the prisoner was taken from the carriage, and was given into custody. The prisoner cross-examined the prosecutrix to show that she had given him encouragement, and she admitted that she had known the prisoner for about six months from his having been a customer at the tea shop where she served. She had waited on him there, but denied that she had picked him out from others in order to serve him out. She had held a conversation with him. When he spoke to her on the railway platform she answered him. When she walked to the train he followed close behind her and, opening the door of a first-class compartment, got in there, and she did so, but it was not her class. The prisoner did not say that he would pay the difference. The train waited some minutes before starting, and they talked of her situation and of her having been ill. The prisoner did nothing but kiss her in return, for which she punched him. The magistrate (Mr. Montagu Williams, Q.C.) asked the prisoner the name of the firm of solicitors who employed him. The prisoner said he did not wish to have it known publicly. He therefore wrote it on paper for the magistrate only to see. The guard of the train said that when he was called to the carriage a first-class "smoking"—the prisoner was there alone. The prosecutrix was white and excited. She charged the prisoner, who said he thought it was a matter for a summons, and he had offered her his name and address. The distance between Liverpool-street and Bishopsgate Stations was done in one minute. The complainant's dress was not disarranged. The prisoner said he would appear to a summons, and thought it was hard to charge him. The prisoner denied kissing the prosecutrix, but admitted just before reaching Bishopsgate Station he put his arm round her waist. He knew the girl, he said, and she had got into the carriage with him. Mr. Montagu Williams ordered the prisoner to pay a fine of £5 or go to prison for ten days' hard labour. The fine was paid.

CHARGE OF STEALING A DIAMOND RING.—Robert Whiffen, 25, horse slaughterer, of Lincoln-street, Bow-road, was charged with having stolen from the premises of his employers a diamond ring, value £30. The prosecutor is the proprietor of the slaughter-houses in Winthrop-street, Whitechapel, so recently mentioned in connection with the Buck's-row murder. The prosecutor said that he lost the ring in question from the private part of his premises on the 18th August, and made inquiries of the men at work, but without tracing the ring. He communicated with the police, and recently received a letter which he handed over to the police. The ring was in consequence traced to the possession of Moss Joel, a butcher, of Mile End, who deposed that he bought it of the prisoner for £2 and sold it for £2 15s. Mr. Joel said he did not know the man he sold the ring to, and was pressed by the magistrate on the point. Mr. Montagu Williams told him that he would find him awkwardly placed if he did not find the man. It was nonsense to say that a ring worth £30 was traded away carelessly for 50s. He remanded the prisoner for a week.

Hammersmith.

KNIVES TO GRIND.—An application was made by the manager of a dairy, who said a scissor grinder detained his pocket knife. A man came into his shop, and asked if he had anything to grind. He gave him the knife, but he asked what the price for grinding it would be, as the men were in the habit of making exorbitant charges. The knife was returned, and he gave a wisp of straw for grinding it. Mr. Paget: Very good pay. The applicant stated that the man said, "Oh, no, I want sixpence." He then asked applicant to let him look at the knife. He took the knife and put it in his pocket, saying he would keep it and the two-pence until I gave him sixpence. Mr. Paget: Why did you give him the knife back? Applicant: He took it out of my hand. He refused to give up the knife until I gave him sixpence. I called a constable, but he referred me to the court. Mr. Paget told the applicant to produce the constable, and he would hear what he had to say.

Lambeth.

BEGGING UNDER THE CLOAK OF RELIGION.—Charles Carver, a stalwart looking man, was charged with begging. Joseph Bosley, the Mendicity officer, stated that he saw the prisoner in the neighbourhood of Denmark Hill. He had some printed pamphlets in his hand relating to the Whitechapel murder. He frequently held these pamphlets between his hands, and prayed that others might be saved from cutting up men and women. People who gave him money the prisoner loaded with blessings, and used such expressions as "those who give to the poor lendeth to the Lord." He quoted also other mottoes from Scripture, and when persons refused to give him money he turned upon them, and said they were servants of the devil, and would certainly join "Leather Apron," and "go down below." A coin then given to the prisoner he again changed his tone, and the giver was pronounced to be a pure and good Christian, and was destined to go to heaven. Mr. Chance said it was quite clear the prisoner was an artful fellow, who under the cloak of religion endeavoured to get money from the benevolent. He remanded the prisoner for a week that further inquiries might be made about him.

Westminster.

A SAVAGE WOMAN.—Emma M'Manus, 34, a very powerful woman, who gave an address in Sussex-street, Pimlico, was charged before Mr. Partridge with violently assaulting Ernest Myrton, barman, at the Albion public-house, Sussex-street, Pimlico, and Police-sergeant Edwards, 27 A, by biting him on both hands. The evidence was that on Friday evening, and being drunk, the barmaid refused to serve her. She was very defiant, refused to leave, and when the barman endeavoured to eject her, she caught him by the throat, scratched him and twisted his cravat round his neck until he was almost choked. Sergeant Edwards, one of the warrant officers of the court, went to Myrton's assistance, and with much difficulty the prisoner, being a very powerful woman, succeeded in pulling her hands from his neck and removing his tie over his head. Prisoner then attacked the sergeant and savagely bit him through the thumb on one hand and a finger on the other. She seemed absolutely mad with rage, and frothed at the mouth until she was overpowered and taken on an ambulance to the station. Mr. Partridge asked what was known of the prisoner, and was informed that she had not been charged before she lived with a cabman, who was in court. The magistrate sent her to a month's hard labour, observing that she had committed most vicious assaults.

Southwark.

WAREHOUSE-BREAKING AT BERMONDSEY.—Henry Horsey, 54, a general dealer, 6, Debenham-road, South Bermondsey, was charged before Mr. James Sheil with being concerned with others not in custody with stealing and receiving ten rolls of leather of the value of £207, the property of George Almond, army contractor, of 67, Wilton Walk. The evidence on the part of Detective-sergeant Harcourt that on Thursday night the warehouse of the prosecutor was broken into and a large quantity of leather was stolen. The sergeant, in company with Detectives Cooper and Pearce, made inquiries, and as a result on the previous evening they paid a visit to the residence of the prisoner, and found him sitting with his wife in a back room. Having told him that they were police officers, and knew that he had on the premises a quantity of leather which had been stolen from Mr. Almond's premises, and he could if he chose say how he became possessed of it, the prisoner, with an oath, declared that it was brought to the house by some one, and that he did not know it was there until the morning. On the premises being searched the whole of the stolen leather was found secreted in a cupboard. The prisoner, who declined to ask the witnesses any questions, was remanded for a week, bail being refused.

Wandsworth.

STEALING MILK.—Three boys, named Thomas Kentish, Timothy Spencer, and Spencer Seale, were charged with being concerned in stealing seven pints of milk, the property of the Calfow Park Dairy Company. A carrier in the employ of the company left his barrow in St. Philip's-road, Battersea, while he went to serve a customer, and on his return found that the tins of the milk churns had been turned on, and that the milk was running away. Several boys were at the same time making off. He spoke to the police, and the prisoners were taken into custody. Kentish and Spencer denied the charge, but Seale admitted drinking some of the milk. Mr. Curtis Bennett discharged Kentish and Spencer; and, in dealing with Seale, said that he was beyond the age for admission into an industrial school, and not having been convicted before, could not be sent to a reformatory. He committed him to prison for seven days.

SQUANDERING A FORTUNE.—Edward Strickland, a young man of gentlemanly appearance, who gave an address at the Adelphi Hotel, Strand, was placed in the dock charged with wilfully breaking a plate-glass window at the shop of Mr. Arthur F. Lawrence, a chemist, of 125, St. John's Hill, Battersea. Police-constable Richards deposed that on Friday evening he saw the prisoner go up to the prosecutor's premises and smash the window with his walking stick. Witness asked him for an explanation, when he said he wished to be looked up. Mr. Lawrence, in answer to the magistrate, said he had had no previous knowledge of the prisoner,

who, in reply to the charge, stated that he felt desperate. He was penniless and had the prospect of having to walk about the whole night. Mr. Curtis Bennett: That was no reason why you should break people's windows. The prisoner: Seeing the constable at the corner, I was seized with a sudden impulse, and broke the window in order to get a lodging for the night. I have played "ducks and drakes," as they say in my money, and I am now without means. Mr. Robert Strickland, the brother, came forward, and said the prisoner had been very reckless and extravagant. He received £3,000 at the death of his aunt, but he squandered the whole of this amount within the period of three years. His friends afterwards took him in hand and sent him to college, where he failed to pass his examinations. He became possessed of another legacy, amounting to £1,600, which he succeeded in spending in three months. His friends had assisted him in every possible way, but without avail. Mr. Curtis Bennett said there came a time when families could not assist any longer, and this he could not help thinking was a hopeless case. To many young men £1,600 would mean a brilliant future, but the prisoner had squandered his money away in a useless manner. The prisoner admitted having behaved foolishly, and Mr. Bennett pointed out to him that he was liable to be imprisoned for three months. The prisoner asked the magistrate not to send him to prison as it would destroy his last chance of retrieving his position, but Mr. Bennett said he was not quite sure of that. By direction of the magistrate the prisoner was put back to enable him to consider how to deal with the case. Later in the day the prisoner was brought back into court, when Mr. Curtis Bennett said he was not quite sure whether it would not be the best thing for the defendant if he sent him to prison without the option of a fine. The breaking of windows to satisfy one's amusement could not be tolerated for a moment. Sympathy could be felt for a man who was poverty-stricken through circumstances beyond his control, but the prisoner was deserving of no consideration. There was provided in this country accommodation for those who were destitute, and the workhouse was the proper place for the prisoner if he had no means. He ordered him to pay a fine of £5, in addition to the damage, or in default to be imprisoned for one month. The prisoner was removed to the cells, and as he threatened to commit suicide if the money was not paid, he was closely watched by the gaoler.

INQUESTS.

ALLEGED SUICIDE AT TOWER HILL.—Dr. Wynne Baxter held an inquiry at the London Hospital into the circumstances of the death of Frank Bolas, aged 30, a shoemaker, who either fell or jumped out of the top floor window of his house, 9, Queen-street, on Thursday. Mrs. Bolas, wife of the deceased, stated that her husband was formerly a soldier in Egypt, and on his return home with his regiment he was taken with enteric fever, with which he was confined seven months in the military hospital. After that he suffered with his head. On Thursday morning, as was his custom, he went to his children's bed-room, leaving his wife in bed. Shortly after his eldest boy ran down to his mother, saying, "Dada has gone out through the window." The witness ran into the street, and there found the deceased lying on the pavement. The deceased was a very good husband, and never threatened to do away with himself. Dr. Geddes said death was caused by the injuries to the head. There was no brain disease, but there were traces of insanity. The jury, after considering the doctor's evidence, returned a verdict of accidental death. **SURGERY AT HAWKING.**—Mr. Alfred Hodgkinson held an inquiry at the St. Luke's Coroner's Court into the circumstances attending the death of George Ashton, aged 39, late of 26, Great Arthur-street, Golden-lane, St. Luke's. The evidence showed that the deceased had been depressed for some time past. On Wednesday afternoon he was discovered hanging by a rope fastened 4ft. 7in. from the floor. His legs were held up so that the weight fell on his neck. The police were called in and he was cut down, but life was then extinct. The cause of death was strangulation, and the jury returned a verdict of suicide while in a state of temporary insanity.

EXTRAORDINARY DEATH IN THE STREET.—Mr. Wynne E. Baxter held an inquiry at the Working Lads' Institute, Whitechapel, into the circumstances attending the death of Timothy Harrington, aged 35, a dock labourer, lately living at 8, Victoria-road, Delhi-street Shadwell. Margaret Harrington, his wife, deposed that on Thursday she left her husband at some getting his dinner while she went to work. He was in good health, and she had no reason to expect his death. About two hours later she was sent for and told that he had fallen dead in the street. Timothy Healy, a carman, of 10, Split-street, Back Church-lane, deposed that he had known the deceased for over twenty years. On the 20th inst. witness met him at the corner of Commercial-road. They stood talking, and deceased said he had on the previous night been to the Pavilion Theatre, and thought the play was the best he had ever seen. At the finish of the sentence, and before the witness could prevent him, he fell face down on the ground. Deceased never spoke after he fell. With assistance he was taken to Dr. Allen's surgery, but died in a few minutes. Dr. Allen deposed that death was due to stoppage of the heart due to the rupture of an aneurism, and that such deaths occur very suddenly and without any warning. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony.

DROWNED IN A WASH TUB.—Mr. Baxter held an inquest at the London Hospital on the body of John Robert Newland, aged two years, the son of parents living at 22, Sharpe's-court, Whitechapel. On Thursday the deceased was playing in the back yard, and his mother went indoors to get her husband's dinner ready. About five minutes later she went into the back yard and was horrified to find the child head downwards in a wash tub under the tap, in which there was about five inches of water. On being taken out the child was found to be dead. Death was due to suffocation, and a verdict of accidental death was returned.

A TERRIBLE SURPRISE.—On Saturday Mr. Wood held an inquest at the Ladywell Tavern, Lewisham, on the body of Charles Hancock, aged 38, raperhanger, of 110, Spa-road, Bermondsey. Elizabeth Emma Hancock identified the boy as that of her husband, and said that on the 15th instant she left home to take her children into the country until Thursday, and bid goodbye to the deceased, who told her to be sure and bring back some wood-nuts and apples. He was then in good spirits, but had been drinking hard lately. She returned on Thursday, expecting to find him at home, and then she heard that he had committed suicide. She spoke after such an act. His grandmother drowned herself, and his aunt was in a lunatic asylum. Deceased had no trouble. William Bryant, cowman to Messrs. Martin and Son, of Brockley, said about six o'clock on Thursday morning he was in charge of some cows in a field at Cumberland Park, at the back of the Brockley Jack public-house, when he saw a man standing, as he thought, under a tree. His cows went towards the tree, and on approaching it witness saw the man was suspended by a sapling to a branch of a pollard oak tree. He took out his knife to cut him down, but as he found the deceased was quite dead upon feeling his hands and face, he did not do so until the arrival of a constable. The body was removed by the police to Lewisham mortuary. Police-constable Bell, 264 P, said he found on the body a packet of papers, but they had no reference to the unfortunate occurrence. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide whilst labouring under temporary derangement.

THE PEOPLE MIXTURE.

The emigration of coolies to the French colonies has been stopped by the Government of India.

The Porte has arranged the terms of a loan of £1,000,000 at 7 per cent.

An ice velocipede is the latest outcome of an American genius.

A telegram from Melbourne reports a general fall of rain in Victoria and New South Wales.

All denials to the contrary, says a Serbian telegram, the existence of a Ministerial crisis there is an undeniable fact.

Both General Harrison, the Republican candidate for the American Presidency, and his wife are total abstainers.

The Artists' Volunteers' headquarters are now at the buildings erected by the corps in Duke's-road, St. Pancras.

The Princess of Wales and her three daughters returned to Marlborough House from the Continent this week, and afterwards went to Aberfeldie Castle.

At Cardiff, a man named Chapman, who had been plying flying, became much excited on receiving news of the success of his birds, and instantly dropped down dead.

A Zanzibar telegram announces that the German admiral recently landed a force of men-of-war's men at Bagamoyo, and that in a conflict which ensued 120 hostile natives were killed.

The sloop Racer and a condensing ship have been ordered to Suakin, and the garrison has been reinforced by a battalion of Egyptian troops.

Sir Arthur Nicholson, Bart., is now the esteemed of all Melbourne. Not many years ago he was a humble policeman in the Victorian Mounted Police.

Miss Milne, of Longford, near Dundee, was taking off her boots and stockings to wade in the river, when she slipped and fell into a deep pool. She was dead when taken out.

New South Wales has of late years been affected by terrible droughts, with the result that the number of cattle in 1887 was less by a million than in 1886.

The Nairn Town Council have unanimously resolved to confer the freedom of the burgh on Lord Hartington, who is to be the guest of Mr. Finlay, M.P., at Newton House, Nairn, during his stay in the north.

The Folkestone Town Council have discussed the advisability of applying to Parliament for a provisional order, by which bands could be provided out of the borough funds, on the same lines as those at Eastbourne and Margate.

The acting magistrate at Kimberley, after considering the record of the evidence regarding the De Beers Mine catastrophe, has returned a verdict to the effect that the fire was purely accidental, but he blames the general manager.

At the Mansion House Police Court, James Edward Simpson and George Roberts were sentenced each to six weeks' imprisonment for stealing an offertory box, containing £2 3s. 4d., the money of the Rev. Canon Mason.

The Russian Government have agreed to subsidize a private firm running a line of steamers between the Russian Pacific ports and China and Japan, on condition that the vessels in time of war are to be at the disposal of the Government.

The widow of Jackson's victim, Assistant-warrant Webb, has been allowed a pension of £15 per annum, with an additional £5 a year for her child. A subscription on her behalf has reached £145.

The huntsman's paradise is the county of Hermannstadt, in Transylvania. Last year twelve bears were shot there, besides thirty-seven wolves, twenty-three wild cats, twenty-seven badgers, and 610 foxes.

An extraordinary suicide of a boy, eleven years of age, is reported as having occurred in Meifod Valley, Montgomeryshire. The deceased was the son of a farmer named David Rhos, and the body was found in a thicket, suspended by a cord round the neck.

The Guild of St. Matthew has held its eleventh annual meeting at St. John's College, Thames Embankment. The report stated that there were now 185 members, of whom fifty-two were in holy orders, showing an increase of thirteen over the previous year.

The Benbow, the only vessel in the British Navy carrying 110 ton guns, on Thursday received orders to sail on October 9th. She will relieve the Sultan, which has been doing duty in the Mediterranean temporarily.

It is authoritatively announced that the publication of the diary of the late Emperor Frederick was without the consent of the present Emperor. It is also stated that in reply to a definite question on the subject, Prince Bismarck has expressed the opinion that the supposed diary is apocryphal. The publication will be made the subject of an exhaustive inquiry.

Robert Brodie, a tweed finisher, employed at Dundas Mill, Selkirk, jumped into the water. He was drawn into the dam by the wheel, and although immediately taken out, he died soon after, both legs being broken and the body otherwise crushed.

At the Wandsworth Police Court on Wednesday, Charles Carter was charged with having attempted to murder a young woman named Mallet, by pushing her into the ornamental water in Battersea Park, and Alexander Brewster was charged with aiding and abetting Carter. Brewster was discharged, and Carter was remanded.

Mr. Raffles, stipendiary magistrate for Liverpool, mentioned in court, a day or two ago, that he had received a letter from the Editor denying the statement recently made that the lenient sentences passed at the City Sessions were attracting criminals to Liverpool from all parts of the country.

Some of the organisers of the Irish Exhibition at Olympia being connected with the temperance movement in London, conceived the idea of arranging for a Phoenix demonstration, which, under the management of the committees of the respective lodges attracted a large number of persons.

The Paris *Liberté* says that a circular has been issued by the French Minister of Posts and Telegraphs declaring that all the employees in the Post Office who make their grievances known through deputations of their colleagues, instead of addressing themselves personally to the heads of departments, will be considered as having resigned their posts.

Two men, named Edwards and Chelsey, were charged at Wolverhampton with poaching, and after a police officer had stated that he met them at early morn on the highway, but failed to arrest them, the other men came forward and claimed to be the persons met by the officer, one of them admitting that he had killed tons of rabbits. The accused were discharged.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court Thomas Robert Barton was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment for having obtained a box valued at £2 2s. by false pretences from Mr. Edward Blunt, of the Boston Hotel, Upper Holloway.

Mr. Blunt, who is the proprietor of the Marble Baths, Kenning-road, offered prizes for a swimming race, and the prisoner, who is a professional swimmer, by entering for the competition under an assumed name and describing himself as an amateur, deceived the handicapper, and obtained an unfair advantage over his opponents.

William Seaman, 40, builder, of 11, Princes-street, St. George's, was brought up at the Thames Police Court, on remand, charged with attempting to murder an old gentleman, named Thomas Simpkin, chemist, of 82, Berner-street, Commercial-road, by striking him on the head with a hammer. Inspector Thresher stated that the prosecutor was still unable to attend. No further

evidence was taken, and the accused was again remanded.

Decrees have been published in the Spanish Official Gazette ordering the construction of four war vessels and four torpedo-boats.

The number of paupers in London is, exclusive of lunatics in asylums and vagrants, 91,648, as compared with 89,558 of 1887, 86,631 in 1886, and 85,717 in 1885.

Michael Gough, alias Scully, a notorious ruffian, has at Roshdale been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for a ferocious assault upon a policeman named Naylor.

At Preston, John Smith, previously convicted of felony, was committed to the sessions for stealing a girl's apron. The prisoner appeared in court attired in a woman's garb.

The Marine Tribunal of the Canary Islands has pronounced the captain of the French vessel responsible for the recent disastrous collision there.

The revenue receipts from the 1st of April to September 22nd were £30,815,181, against £30,610,345 in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The net expenditure was £28,502,311, against £28,450,844.

Harvest-home was celebrated on Tuesday at the Redhill Farm School of the Philanthropic Society, which is now 100 years old, and which claims to have been the first to deal with juvenile crime in a hopeful, systematic way.

George Fulljames, late champion prizefighter of Canada, has just died at Grandforks, Dakota, from the result of a blow received about the region of the heart in a prizefight with a man named Barrett.

Mr. Lafone, M.P., presided over a large meeting held on Tuesday at the Metropolitan Tabernacle in support of the South-west Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. C. H. Spurgeon, Canon Wilberforce, and Sir T. Chubb were among the speakers.

Aaron Pincombe, a Leamington brakeman, jumped on the buffers to give directions to the driver as they were engaged in shunting. Striking his head against the wagon, he fell under the train, which passed over him. His corpse was frightfully mangled.

"I did it out of revenge." This was the only explanation Sarah Sims offered. She had set fire to a haystack on Cresent Farm, Sidcup, doing damage to the extent of £175. Why she desired revenge was because the owner of the risk had refused to employ her as fruit-picking.

Lord Onslow, one of the members of the Select Committee on the Sweating System, has requested that some time in the course of next month he may be taken over some of the sweating shops in the East-end in order to obtain some practical knowledge on the subject.

Miss O'Brien had been engaged as a teacher at the convent at Ballaghaderreen. While feeding a bird in front of the fire her dress caught fire. She rushed screaming into the yard, where some of the sisters endeavoured to extinguish the flames. She, however, expired in great agony the following day.

At Daresbury, Edwin Brooke, a retired wool-stapler, of Liverpool, has been committed to the gaols, bail being allowed, on the charge of libelling his cousin, Alderman Brooke, the mayor of Huddersfield, the allegation being that he had traduced his worship by statements on postcards, in pamphlet, and also in advertisement.

The troops at Aldershot were engaged in some useful manoeuvres on Wednesday. Sir Archibald Alison leading the main body under his command against a skeleton enemy, commanded by Colonel Bruce Brine. Notwithstanding a stubborn defence the attacking party carried the enemy's position.

In the course of the evening sitting of the Revision Court, at Kensington, on Wednesday, the revising barrister reprimanded a Gladstonian canvasser for witnessing claims the signing of which had not been done in his presence. In one case the supposed claimant denied that he had signed a claim.

Swift judgment has fallen upon a range of robbers in Texas. An east-bound express train on the South Pacific Railway near Harwood was stopped by a party of robbers. Fortunately an armed force was on the train, and these soon put the robbers to flight, shooting two of them on the spot. Bloodhounds were afterwards led on the trail of those who escaped.

At the North-east Steelworks, Middlesbrough, a slag tipper named Smith smelt something burning, and on examination found the head and shoulders of a man protruding from under a burning slag ball. The flesh was entirely burnt off the trunk and limbs. The remains were those of a man named James Mullen, who had been employed at the works on the previous day.

Croyland Abbey, which is one of the finest monastic ruins in England, and which forms a place of worship for an agricultural town containing a population of nearly 3,000 people, is in danger of speedy destruction unless £3,000 is raised for its preservation. There is no other place of worship for the Church of England for miles round in the Lincolnshire Fens.

Three men, named Joseph Croft, Reuben Stanford, and John Vost, were charged before Mr. Justice at the Liverpool Police Court with cruelty to a pig by using a hook in the slaughtering process, which has long been prohibited by law. The defendants were each fined 5s. and costs, and cautioned that if the offence were repeated the fine would likely be 45s. and costs.

While four men were engaged at Aston Lower Grounds in taking down a switchback railway, one of the heavy upright columns fell, and brought down a large portion of the structure. One man, who was at work on the top, was thrown down, and the timber fell on three others. One man had his thigh broken and sustained severe internal injuries, and the two others received some serious cuts.

The Russo-Swedish Boundary Commission has now terminated its work. Many days were employed in examining and fixing the frontier between Haparanda and Matarsund. Both the Russian and Swedish commissioners, says a St. Petersburg correspondent, displayed much courtesy, but on each side much watchfulness was manifested in furthering interests which not unfrequently diverged.

Sir G. Trevelyan attended a Pernisive Bill meeting in Glasgow, and claimed the right of the ratepayers to control the liquor traffic in the same way that rich landlords were able to exclude gin palaces from their neighbourhood. If the provisions in the licensing clauses of the Local Government Bill had been carried there would have been an end to all prospects of temperance reform.

A conference of miners who are free from sliding-scales has been held at Manchester with a view to consider the best means of securing a 10 per cent. advance of wages, but no decision was come to. At Sheffield a meeting of South Yorkshire coal-owners decided to refuse an advance in wages. There is an active agitation in Derbyshire and in Nottinghamshire for a 10 per cent. advance in miners' wages.

Milne, Tassand and Sons have acquired two carriages to exhibit side by side with the famous vehicle which Napoleon deserted at Waterloo. One was built for his coronation (with the iron crown of Charlemagne) as King of Italy, at Milan in 1805. It accompanied him on many of his earlier and more brilliant campaigns; and the other was the last which the great emperor ever entered, and constantly used by him during his six years' exile at St. Helena.

The Barnsley magistrates have committed Jonathan Thickett, collier, Monk Bretton, to prison for four months for an assault on Annie Burke, a baker's wife, of Manchester, in a field near Barnsley. George Shipton, also a miner, of Monk Bretton, was committed for two months for an aggravated and violent assault on Annie Elizabeth Parkinson, a single woman, of Low Cudworth, on Friday night, and Charles Smith, collier, was committed for

three months for an aggravated assault on Betty Johnson, a married woman, of Worsbrough.

It is announced that November 29th has been fixed as the date of the visit of the Prime Minister to Edinburgh.

A man named Sharp has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for cracking nuts and talking at a Salvation Army meeting.

A Calcutta telegram reports that the Indian Government will probably have to incur heavy expenditure on relief works, owing to the failure of the crops. In the Burdwan district 150 square miles are under water.

Sam Oates, a Bury weaver, attended a dog-race. Whilst he was holding a racing terrier it bit him severely in the hand. Blood flowed from the wound, and discoloration set in, death ensuing from virulent blood poisoning.

At the Antinodes the advertising genius is really developed. One firm of drapers here, so it is said, contracted with a clergyman at Sydney for the blank side of the handbills distributed at his church-door after service on Sunday.

The Empress Frederick takes great interest in the Kindergarten at Potsdam, known as the "Kaiser Friedrich Kinderheim." Her frequent visits are a source of considerable pleasure to the children.

General John Studholme Browning served on the staff at Alma, Inkerman, and Tchernaya; was in the expedition to Kerch, at the attack on the Redan, and at the final assault and fall of Sebastopol. He has just completed his 74th year.

Edward Bailey, a half-timer, employed at Messrs. Lancaster's ironworks, Accrington, was stopping a machine, when his hand caught in the strap, and he was taken round the shafting and crushed to death.

A poll has been taken at Wolverhampton on the question of Sunday closing. Voting papers to the number of 7,935 were issued, and the result was—in favour of Sunday closing, 3,677; against, 3,450; majority in favour, 227.

The King of the Belgians has sanctioned the adoption of stringent measures for suppressing the sale of spurious brandy and absinthe. The Home Minister reports that heavy indulgence in these poisonous liquors is responsible for the frequent strikes among workmen.

An anti-German rising is feared in East Africa. The coast tribes and the German Company's employes recently came into conflict, and the German admiral, landing an armed force from the Leipzig, killed 150 of the enemy without themselves suffering a single casualty.

The entries to the port of London from overseas ports during the week ended September 19th numbered 24 vessels; tonnage, 145,000 tons. Number of steamers entered, 16; vessels cleared out with cargoes, 107; tonnage, 81,000 tons. Steamers cleared out with cargoes, 84.

Mr. W. H. Smith has accepted invitations to address political meetings at Gloucester on the 8th proximo, and at Salford on the 23rd; but his visit to Middlesbrough on the occasion of opening the Tees Breakwater will be of a non-political character.

An industrial exhibition and competition for the members of the congregation and district of St. Paul's Mission Church, Lower Homerton, was opened on Wednesday at the mission house, and proved both interesting and eminently successful. The prizes were distributed at night.

Dr. G. A. Moorhead has been unanimously appointed medical officer for the Tullamore dispensary district, in room of the late Dr. James Kidley. It is stated that he is the first Roman Catholic elected to such an important position in Tullamore.

The evening classes held in connection with the School Board for London were re-opened on Monday night for the seventh session, and they will be continued throughout the winter months until Easter. The number of pupils of both sexes last year rose to 16,320, as compared with 9,000, the total who attended in 1883.

Early on Wednesday morning a room in the basement of the Leeds Town Hall, in which stolen property is stored by the police authorities, was broken into by a burglar, who stole several watches and other articles. The room adjoins the police office and the cells where the officials are on duty all day.

A battle of flowers has been introduced as a novelty in Blackpool during the past week. The idea originated with the mayor, and a public subscription provided the funds for the purchase of the tons of flowers required in the extraordinary engagement. The fête is said to have been eminently successful.

The other evening a party of moonlighters visited the house of John Fitzgerald, a farmer, of Shaanacra, near Abbeydorney. They fired two shots at him, one entering the right thigh. Fitzgerald had been twice three years ago, but a rumour had been spread that he had arranged with the agent to retake the farm.

At a meeting of the Sittingbourne magistrates complaint was made by a representative of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway Company, that before the directors could meet to sign a cheque for £700, for rates payable to the Milton Union, a policeman was sent to London to serve them with summonses. The rate collector said he had only carried out his instructions.

Ettore Galezzi was charged at Bow-street Police Court with stealing the money of his employer, Carlo Gatti, of Gatti's Restaurant. He had been suspected for some time, and by means of marked money he was detected. Over £100 in notes, gold, and silver, was found in his box. The prisoner was committed to prison for six months, with hard labour.

Two Roman Catholic priests, charged with inciting to boycotting at Arklow, have each been sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment. Mr. Harrington applied to the magistrates to state a case, and it was ultimately agreed that points on both sides should be laid before the Court of Exchequer, the priests being liberated on their own recognisances.

At the inquest held at Brentwood, on the body of Mr. F. T. Welham, veterinary surgeon, who died immediately after taking a dose of chloral. Burgess, who had made a post mortem examination, attributed death to shock acting on a diseased and weak heart, upon the deceased discovering that he had taken an overdose of chloral. The chloral would not have produced death so quickly.

Frederick Lait, aged 15, has been remanded at St. Helier, charged with causing the death of Rebecca Evans, aged 15. While several girls and boys were playing together, it is alleged that Lait took Evans by the shoulders, pulled her backwards, and kicked her as she was falling. The girl staggered, and fell back dead. Her spine was found to be broken.

A verdict of death through misadventure has been returned at the resumed inquest at the Poplar Town Hall regarding the death of George Munns, aged 27, a lighterman, late of 132, Crick-road, Deptford, and William Benjamin Baker, aged 19, a waterman, late of 192, Port-road, Deptford, who were killed by the falling of an iron hopper at Millwall Docks on the 20th ult.

Mr. Blane, M.P. for South Armagh, has been released from Derry Gaol. He was sentenced to four months' imprisonment on the charge of inciting the tenants to join the "Plan of Campaign," and the sentence was increased on appeal to six months. But the release came three weeks before the expiration of the term, and was quite unexpected.

George Moffat, clerk, was committed for trial at the Wandsworth Police Court, on Thursday, on a charge of uttering a cheque for £45, with a view to defraud the London and South-Western Bank. It was presented at their Clapham Junction branch by a postman. The signature exciting the manager's suspicions, he caused it to be cashed, and immediately communicated with the police and Messrs. Smith and Co., by whom Moffat was employed. Mr. Arroy, of

that firm, denied that the signature to the cheque was his.

Signor Crispi, Italy's Prime Minister, is of Jewish extraction. His family originally came from the East or from Spain.

The French Budget Committee still maintains its demand for a reduction of 5,000,000fr. in the naval estimates.

Aleck Perkins was an Edinburgh chimney-sweeper. He was at work at the top of a six storey house in Clarence-street. He fell, and is now dead.

The Registrar-general reports that the annual rate of mortality last week in the twenty-eight great towns of England and Wales averaged 18 per 1,000. In London the rate was 15 per 1,000.

No less than 500,000fr. were embossed at Barcelona the other day. A Spaniard, named Salvador Vinto, has been arrested for the theft of Genoa. He had 60,000fr. in his bag.

There was an altercation in the billiard-room at a Pall-mall club, then an encounter, then some bad language. The result was that the committee unanimously expelled one of the combatants.

The Government at one time proposed to sell a piece of ground at Folkestone for a Jubilee Hospital for £700. It has now fetched £2,425 by auction.

Isabella Morrison was serving a customer in a Pollokshields shop, in which she was employed as an assistant, when she suddenly fell down. When picked up she was dead.

It is generally believed in Athens that the betrothal of Prince George, the second son of the King, to the second daughter of the Duc de Chartres will shortly be announced.

The City Lands Committee of the London Corporation have directed a thorough examination to be made of the condition of the Monument, with a view of rendering it thoroughly safe.

The survey of Wales having been completed, the whole of the staff engaged in the Ordnance survey of the counties of Pembroke, Carmarthen, and Cardigan have left.

The Royal Horticultural Society held a fruit and flower show on Tuesday in the Drill Hall, James-street, Westminster. The special feature of the show was the display of dahlias, of which there were many immense specimens.

The Jewish community at Tripoli has had a terrible experience. A number of Jewish merchants have been assassinated—presumably by dervishes. When the bodies were found they were stripped of all clothing.

Sir Edward Clarke, M.P., the Solicitor-general, has made the following arrangements to address meetings during the recess:—Ripley, on October 3rd; Rochdale, 5th; Wigan, 8th; Cheltenham, 9th; Plymouth, 17th; and Camborne, 18th.

There had been a rope hanging for some time from a beam in a Pembroke carthouse. George Thomas went into the shed to play. When his companions arrived they found him suspended by his neck—quite dead.

We have a distinguished Mohawk amongst us. He is the Chief Annoothkah. He comes not with tomahawk—but only to deliver addresses in support of the Colonial and Continental Church Society.

The colliery proprietors of South and West Yorkshire have resolved not to grant an advance of wages, as the state of trade did not permit it. They therefore deemed it unnecessary to meet the representatives of the men either with regard to the wages question or the new bye-laws.

At the Thames Police Court, Piza Barnett was fined £2 2s. and costs for having failed to make to the overseers an accurate return of the occupiers of the premises in respect of which he pays the rates. The return is required for the purposes of the franchise.

Police-constable James Taylor, of Nelson, near Burnley, has been committed for trial on a charge of burglary at a shop a few yards from the police-station. When some people, attracted by breaking of glass, came to the spot, he said he was in wait for a burglar.

Lieutenant Pulteney Malcolm, of the 4th Ghorka Regiment, made a gallant attempt to save the life of a comrade who had fallen over a precipice near Dalhousie, East India. He has been rewarded with the Albert Medal of the Second Class.

Within the past two years thirty-seven new steamers have been contracted for along the Great Lakes of the United States at a cost of \$7,000,000, and there is over \$40,000,000 of American capital employed in the carrying trade of these vast inland seas.

The Manchester stipendiary has committed for trial a latter sorter named Roberts, a young man returned from his honeymoon last week, on a charge of stealing letters containing money. In consequence of previous suspicions, a test letter containing three half-sovereigns was made up, which he was subsequently found to have stolen.

A farmer named Prothero, was charged at Lydney Petty Sessions with stealing a purse and 15s., the property of Albert Annon, a tin-worker, in a public-house, and it was proved that the purse was found on the accused. The bench imposed a fine of 15s. and costs, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against George Nicholson, a journeyman baker, of Aston, Birmingham, for the brutal murder of his wife, whose head he deliberately smashed in with an axe. He took her watch and chain, unawed it, and with the proceeds made off to Wallasey, where he was arrested on Sunday.

At Harwich, William Whitman, a sailor, of Walton, Suffolk, was fined £21, and costs, for smuggling 31lb. of tobacco and 21lb. of cigars on the steamship Stalk, which arrived at Parkstone from Hamburg on September 18th. The tobacco was found in the lining of the ship, where it had been secreted.

Four hoppers—three men and a woman—went into an inn at Brenchley. They seized the potman, pulled him out of the house, the woman knocked him down with a stick, and the party concluded their efforts by kicking and striking him till he was insensible. They now stand committed for trial.

The many bathing and boating accidents occurring during the last few months have rendered necessary the consideration of a supplementary list of cases by the committee of the Royal Humane Society. The silver medal has been given to John J. Lagure, 21, a post office porter, for saving Alexander and David Pendreigh, two young men, at the Trinity Chain Pier, near Edinburgh, on the 6th ult.

The Earl of Radnor, Lord-lieutenant of Wilts, who on Wednesday evening distributed at Salisbury the prizes gained at the athletic sports in connection with a Primrose League fête, held in his grounds, warned his audience that there was a party in England at the present moment which was trying to break up the country and split it into pieces, and on the motion of Mr. W. T. Lawrence, M.P., a resolution approving of the policy of the Government was adopted.

Mr. John Troutbeck, the coroner for Westminster, held an inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of J. E. Williamson, aged 50, a cab attendant, who is alleged to have died from the effects of injuries inflicted by a cabman named Frederick Sheward, who has been remanded from the Marlborough-street Police Court on the charge of manslaughter. The jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide, on the ground that the blow was struck in self-defence.

A Bulgarian lad who had disappeared from Samacoff, was found in a cave, stabbed in several places. The Jews, he said, had captured him, concealed him in the cave, then cut him out from his wounds. It soon, however, transpired that the whole affair was a conspiracy entered into by two persons, who had trained the boy to play

the rôle, and compelled him to self-inflict the injuries.

Miss Jemima Beat was taking a steamer trip at Dundee, when she fell down on the deck. She was picked up dead.

The line of tramway which is being put down in the Gray's-inn-road, is intended to connect with the present system at King's-cross.

The reports as to the wheat harvest in France show that it is less unfavourable than was at first feared.

The Queen of Sweden takes a great interest in the nursing profession. She has had a carriage specially constructed for the conveyance of sick persons.

The Portsmouth board of guardians have built a swimming-bath, holding 30,000 gallons of water, for the use of the pauper children, all of whom are to be taught to swim before they leave school.

The post of Queen's harbour master and master attendant at Portsmouth has become vacant by the retirement, on Thursday, of Staff-captain Watts.

The United States authorities have decided to send back twenty-two Mormon emigrants who lately arrived at New York, including fifteen English children.

Professor Prestwich on Wednesday gave a reception at his residence at Shoreham, Kent, to the members of the International Geological Congress remaining in London.

The Mayor of Liverpool has been officially advised that the Channel Squadron may be expected to arrive in the Mersey about the 24th October, and will remain five days.

Alfred Bogris was fined 40s., and 23s. costs, at the Marylebone Police Court, for having sold bread otherwise than by weight, and James Ward was fined 20s., and 23s. cost, at the same court, for a similar offence.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court this week, James Baker, a cabdriver, was fined £12 and costs for having led a horse which was suffering from glanders through the public thoroughfare.

The Princess of Wales and her daughters crossed from Flushing on Monday night, and arrived at Marlborough House shortly after noon on Tuesday.

At Workop, William Candwell, an aged man, has been committed for trial at the assizes, charged with attempting to murder Messrs. Marx, John, and Thomas Holley, of that town, by shooting at them on Sunday, the 16th instant.

It is reported from Zanzibar that the coast tribes which attacked the German settlement at Bagamoyo, on the 23rd, retreated inland. A German force, however, has been sent in pursuit in order to punish them.

A Simla telegram announces the complete defeat of the Tibetans in the Jelepah Pass, by the Sikim expeditionary force, which is now marching upon Kinchigong, in the Chumbi Valley.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Sergius and the Grand Duke Paul of Russia were received by the Sultan this week at Constantinople, his Majesty subsequently paying them a visit at the Yildiz Chalet.

The Mayor of Bradford has just received £3 from M. Bernard Bembich, of Brussels, to be handed over to Mrs. Beetham, a poor widow, of Adel-street, Bradford, who was delivered of triplets about a week ago, only two months after the death of her husband.

Two German officials and their three servants have been murdered at Kelwa by native insurgents, having previously killed ten of their assailants. A similar fate is also supposed to have befallen the Germans at Lindi,

Six Hours' Amusement and a Visit to the Theatre for One Penny. Buy the first number of the New Serial Comic Paper, "PICK-UP." Twelve pages, magnificently illustrated. Ready Wednesday next. Sold everywhere. Offices, 14 Southampton-street, Strand.—[Adv.]

CHOPPING A WIFE AT PIMLICO.
 In District Police Court on Thursday.

At Westminster route 132, a residence of 123, New-road, Battersea, was brought up before Mr. Biron, Q.C., on remand, charged with attempting to murder Miriam, his wife, by cutting her about the head and body with a chopper at Ebanelag-road, Pimlico, on the morning of the 6th inst.—Mr. W. Doveton Smyth defended.

Since the date mentioned the woman, who was very seriously injured, has been an in-patient of St. George's Hospital, and the prisoner has been from time to time remanded.

Mrs. Allison, who was now able for the first time to attend the court, looked weak and ill, and her head was enveloped in surgical bandages.

The prisoner is a man of powerful build,—a prosecutrix, who was seated in the witness-box, evidence, gave the same address as the accused, 123, New-road, Battersea.

Mr. Biron deposed that at ten minutes to nine on the morning of the 6th inst. she was proceeding to the Army and Navy Co-operative store, in a manufactory in Ebanelag-road, Pimlico, where she was employed as a shirtmaker.

Her husband, whom she had left a fortnight previously, rushed at her with a chopper, which he took from under his coat. He said, "Have you said your prayers?" Seeing that he raised the chopper, she screamed, got behind a woman who was with her, and ran into the office-door of the stores. The prisoner ran after her, and knocked her down with a blow over the head with the chopper. She fell forward, and he struck her again and again with the axe until the handle broke.—Mr. Biron: How many times were you struck?—The Witness: I recollect being struck three times, and then I lost

The Chopper Broke when he was Hitting me

on the shoulders. It's God's mercy it did break or else I should have been dead. I put up my right hand to protect my face and my fingers were instantly chopped off. I recollect very little more until I found myself in St. George's Hospital. I came from there in a cab this morning and I am going back there.—Inspector Porter produced a bonnet which the prosecutrix was wearing at the time she was attacked, and it was found to be correct.—The prosecutrix, in reply to the magistrate, said she was compelled to leave the prisoner, although his brutality, and he had threatened to kill her before she left him.—Cross-examined Mr. Smyth: She had been married nineteen years. Her husband had given way to drink lately, and when he attacked her with the chopper he had appeared to her to be the worse for drink.—The chopper was used to chop wood.—Mr. Alfred Williams, bookkeeper at the Army and Navy Stores Depot, Keanagh-road, deposed that on the morning in question he heard the prosecutrix scream, and saw the prisoner, who had pursued her, wrestling with a gentleman, who was trying to hold him. The prisoner said,

"Don't Hold Me;

I won't go away. Is she dead, inside? I hope so. If not, I will be swung for her. She got a man to fight me before, and I got the worst of it."

—Mr. Byron: Was he drunk, or sober?—"The Witness: He appeared to have been drinking, but I knew perfectly well what he was about."

—Spector Porter said there were other witnesses, but Mr. Smyth observed that the facts were undisputed.

—Mr. Frederick W. Parker, house surgeon at St. George's Hospital, stated that he saw Mrs. Allison on her admission to that institution on the morning of the 6th inst. She was suffering from a scalp wound on the vertex of her skull. Her right hand showed several contusions and lacerated wounds. She was also severely bruised about the back over both shoulder blades, but no bones had been fractured. The injuries to the woman might have been produced by some rat bludge instrument, but the bonnet (production must have been cut through with a sharp blade).—Cross-examined: The wound on the forehead was about an inch and a half long. The force of the blow given was broken by the bonnet. He thought the blows on the back must have been given with the blunt side of the chopper."

Smyth: I presume that this is a case where you will think it your duty to send elsewhere."

Mr. Byron: Certainly.—After receiving statutory caution prisoner said he was very drunk at the time, and he did not recollect much about what had occurred. He called no witnesses to this court.—Mr. Byron committed the prisoner to trial at the Old Bailey for attempted murder.

**SINGULAR CHARGE OF CHILD
STEALING.**

At the Worship-street Police Court on Friday Henry Franklin, 58, but looking much older, described as a tramp, with no fixed abode, charged with having stolen a child named Louis Rosenthal, aged 3 years, with intent to deprive the parents of its care and guardianship. Parents of the child are F. reigh Jones, livi at Postern-court, Spitalfields, and the child was put out to play in front of the house at about 10 o'clock on Thursday, and was subsequently missed. The child could walk, but mother received information that it had been taken away by a man. At about one o'clock girls, named Minnie Kean and Clara Kelly, about 10 and 12 years old, were in the High-street, Aldgate, and saw the prisoner leading the child in the direction of Leadenhall Market. The girls knew the child, though not its name, and told the girl from the prisoner. They took the child to Leadenhall Market, a distance of half a mile, and saw him carry the child into a cab and snap there. The girls told the child to get up around, and told them, and when prisoner came to the child in charge because I thought he was to steal the child."—The magistrate told her had behaved very well.—A police-constable of City force said that when he heard the girl's he questioned the prisoner, who said he knew the child's parents and often took the child for a walk. This was denied by the parents. The prisoner in answer to other questions, said he had been a gold and silver miner, and had travelled all over the world. He should have taken the child for a stranger.—The magistrate said it was a very strange case, because it was a claim what the prisoner offered with such an infant. A jury, however, would have to determine the matter, and he committed the prisoner for trial at the Middle Sessions.

SUICIDE ON SOUTHWARK BRIDGE
Mr. George P. Wyatt held an inquest at Crown Tavern, George-street, Blackfriars, relative to the death of William Wheeler, 73, lately residing at 80, Westcott-road, Bermondsey, who committed suicide by shooting himself on the steps of Southwark Bridge on 23rd inst. The deceased, who was a clerk, been unable to follow his employment through illness, and in consequence, he became involved in pecuniary difficulties. On the evening of the 22nd inst. Police-constable Joseph Hunt, M R, was on duty on Bankside, near Southwark Bridge, when he heard a report of firearms, then found deceased lying on the steps leading from the bridge with a six-chambered revolver beside him. He was bleeding from the right side of the head and died before the arrival of a doctor. A verdict of temporary insanity returned.

Mr. Sheriff Davies, Mr. Sheriff Higgs, and under-sheriffs, Messrs. Rose Innes and waited upon Patrick Kelly, convicted on the inst. for the wilful murder of two seamen on high seas, and informed him that his execution would take place on the 9th of October. The prisoner said, in reply to the announcement, that he had nothing to say.

the South Western Railway Company and that they have arranged to run the usual Express Trains from London direct to their at Exeter. They also give notice that their 2. Grand Hotel Building (under the Grand

A shocking accident happened on Thursday night to the driver and stoker of a slow train from Huddersfield and Manchester. The train, going 600 yards through the Marsden Tunnel, the connection rod broke and pierced the box. The driver and stoker were immediately enveloped in steam, and were badly scalded. They managed, however, to walk to Marsden Station, and were conveyed to Huddersfield Infirmary. The engine and carriages had pulled out of the tunnel, and for a time the train was carried on a single line.

ATTACK ON GAMEKEEPERS.

BURGLARY AT KINGSTON.

William Gilbert, 21, described as a tailor, of no fixed abode, was charged at Kingston-on-Thames Borough Police Court with breaking and entering the Cricketers' Public-house, Fairfield, Kingston, and stealing therein one tin cash-box, one pair of gold sleeve links, and 252 lbs. in gold and silver, the property of Mr. William G. Nott, the land-lord. - Emma Nott, wife of the land-lord, said that she had been absent about a week, and that the links and some money mentioned in the charge, in the safe beside the bed in her room, on the night of the 13th September. In the morning, when she got up, it was missing. The key of the box was in her husband's trousers pocket, and that also was gone. - Fanny Spencer, a married woman, living at 3, Eureka-road, Norbiton, said she was standing outside the Cricketers' public-house on the evening of the 13th, and she saw the prisoner outside looking in the windows in a suspicious manner. - The witness said, "I was looking at him, and said to myself, 'I was looking at a thief, and if I could see my mate.' - Detective-constable A. Fuller stated that on the afternoon of the 22nd instant, about three o'clock, he arrested the prisoner at Camberwell Police Station, where he had been detained. He conveyed the prisoner to Kingston, where he was identified and charged. - The prisoner was remanded.

Edward Groves, 31, a greengrocer, of Pimlico walk, Hoxton, was charged at the Worship-street Police Court on Thursday with assaulting Edward Marsh, a cabinet maker, also of Pimlico walk. There was a counter-charge against Edward Marsh of having assaulted the wife of the prisoner Groves by kissing her.—The evidence in the two cases showed that the prisoner Marsh went up to Mrs. Groves when she stood outside her shop, and, putting his arms round her so as to hold her, he gave her a kiss on the neck. Mrs. Groves said that she gave him no encouragement. She was not aware that he was behind her. It was done against her wish, and she immediately complained to her husband. Then followed the assault by the husband, as to which Edward Marsh deposed that the prisoner Groves and another man attacked him. Mrs. Groves was on the spot and accused him of having kissed her, and though he denied it, the husband attacked him and caused him to fall in the face, blackening his eyes and drawing blood to his face. Mrs. Groves into custody, and a further petition was charged by Mrs. Groves. He denied having assaulted the latter, though several witnesses were called who saw the act.—Mr. Saunders said that he believed the case of Groves and remarking that Marsh got only what he deserved, discharged Groves and fined Marsh 10s. or seven days.

During the last three months nearly 2,500 foreign Jews have left Odessa under the expulsion law enacted in the spring of this year, and the exodus steadily continues. Their number has recently been swelled by the emigration of a large number of Russian Jews proper, who have taken advantage of the extended exemption as to age and eligibility for military service. Young Russian Jews have actually reached their twentieth year not only readily receive permission to leave the country. Formerly they did not receive this permission after having reached their seventeenth year. The larger number of these voluntary Jewish emigrants go to America or England. Chiefly of the poorer artisan class, not more than one or two per cent. of those who go to England possess any capital on which to commence business in the country on their adoption.

Three able-bodied men, named Wilson, labourer; Roberts a brush maker; and Tillay Jones, a porter, all living at a communal lodging-house, were charged before the Birmingham stipendiary magistrate with begging. A police-sergeant saw them begging in Heath-street on Sunday morning, and after watching them some time he decided to arrest them. As soon as they caught sight of the officer they ceased operations. Wilson had 6s. 2d., Roberts 7s. 7d., and Tillay 10s. 5d. The witness remarked, "I appear to have been doing pretty good business. 'Not such a deal,' replied Tillay, 'consider we have been out three hours.'—The prisoners were told that they would not be permitted to loiter about the streets in such a manner. Until they gained a livelihood in a proper manner they had better leave the district as expeditiously as possible. They were each fined 5s., and the money was paid.

The attention of the Congress of Railway Servants, which will be opened at Preston next week, will be fully occupied. They have for their consideration a large number of subjects affecting their welfare, amongst which are the following:—Accidents to Railway Servants, the Employers' Liability Bill, the Railway Regulation Bill introduced by Mr. F. A. Channing, M.P., the Railways and Canal Traffic Bill, especially as regards a clause giving the Board of Trade power "to order railway companies to furnish such statistics as may require," the inspection of railways, and the desirability of extending the principle of appointing practical men as inspectors of factories, as has been done in the case of factories, workshops, and mines, the returns of overwork, continuous brakes as absolutely necessary for public safety, the eight hours question and the question of the amalgamation of English and Scotch railway societies.

Mr Chamberlain addressed a great meeting Wednesday evening at Nottingham after an important Unionist conference had been held at that town. He declared that the Unionist was the only policy of the Liberal party, and policy of Mr. Gladstone himself, until in an happy moment he accepted the policy of Parnell and his paymasters, the American I. The doctrine now preached by the Gladstone was one of pure anarchy. Home Rule in Ireland was only an alternative to Home Rule, for the Unionists believed in the firm administration of the law, with the recognition of proved grievances. If Home Rule was desirable for Ireland, let their opponents convince by argument, for they would not be driven to accept it by the fear of outrage or disorder, or weariness of the great duty cast upon the defending the union.

The City of New York, which left Sandy Hook at 7.57 a.m. on the 20th inst., arrived at Quilting town at 1.50 on Friday morning, making passage in seven days; twenty-three hours is considered good inasmuch as the starting engine was not well worked half speed and the entire voyage through a defect of the forcing pump, and was at intervals stopped together from the 23rd to the 26th. Strong from east, veering to north-east and south accompanied with high cross seas were entered, during which two of the passengers knocked down with much violence through heavy lurch of the ship. One of them received serious injuries, his ribs being fractured, the other was much disfigured about the face. During the commotion another passenger became insane, and had to be forced into a strait jacket.

THE SHOOTING CASE AT WEST BROMWICH.

George O'Brien was charged, on remand at West Bromwich on Friday, with shooting George Henry Jackson, who had been charged with the murder of the 22nd Hussar, August 18, 1897, at Watlington, with a Jack Bull at the time. O'Brien declared that they were positive as to the prisoner's identity. It was a moonlight night, they had a good opportunity of seeing him. Parkes described the bullet wound received by Jackson, and expressed the opinion that the shot was aimed at his head. Evidence was given to the effect that the prisoner had tried previously to induce some men to stop the Irish mail, and shoot the men on the road passing through West Bromwich, but that the men desired Counsel for the prisoner proposed to reserve defence, but the prisoner insisted on being called, and attempted to prove an alibi. After hearing several witnesses, the bench committed the prisoner for trial.

Stevenson and H. Evans, fishing with W. at Staines, on Tuesday, the 25th inst., took dozen roach and about twelve dozen gu. The water was very low and clear.

William Gilbert, 21, described as a tailor, of no fixed abode, was charged at Kingston-on-Thames Borough Police Station, with robbing the public-house of the name of Fairfield, Kingston, and stealing therein one tin cash-box, one pair of gold sleeve links, and 262 15s. in gold and silver the property of Mr. William G. Nott, the landlord. - Emma Nott, wife of the landlord, said that she placed the cash-box, containing the gold sleeve links and money mentioned in the charge, in the safe beside the bed in her room, on the night of the 13th September. In the morning she discovered the box open. The key of the box was in her husband's trousers pocket, and that also was gone. - Fanny Spencer, a married woman, living at 3, Eureka-road, Norbiton, said she was standing outside the Cricketers' public-house on the evening of the 13th, and she saw the prisoner outside looking in the windows in a suspicious manner. - The Prisoner: I was not. I was looking inside to see if I could get in. - Detective Sergeant Buller stated that on the afternoon of the 22nd instant, about three o'clock, he arrested the prisoner at Camberwell Police Station, where he had been detained. He conveyed the prisoner to Kingston, where he was identified and charged. - The prisoner was remanded.

At the Central Criminal Court last week, George the Common Sergeant (Sir W. T. Charley, Q.C.), J. Vincent, an elderly man, was charged with committing an abominable offence with a lad in the churchyard at Greenwich. Evidence was given that the prisoner handed the bench a written statement which was of a most extraordinary character. He alleged that he saw the lad in a dream standing on the brink of hell, and an angel went and saved him. After that he had been the lad's friend. He finished up by saying he was a grandson of James I., and also that in a vision he saw Charles II. up a tree with George III. (loud laughter.) He further stated that he was a missionary, and had given money away for converting the blacks.—The jury found the prisoner guilty.—A detective from Lewisham said he had known the prisoner for the last two years. He was in the habit of advertising in the papers for the effect that he would send love charms for a life of love charms for 1s., and for a year for long life and adventure for 1s. 6d. (Roar of laughter.) On the whole, to a young man promised an adventurous career, and plenty of girls to love him. He received about thirty letters a day containing post office orders.—The prisoner answered the detective that he only sold Scripture prints, whereupon the detective stated that he had been already convicted for selling indecent prints.—Sentence postponed.

At the Lambeth School of Arms a glow ring, an obstinate and determined character has been brought off between Alec Roberts and Arthur Bobbett. Both are well-known in contexts of the description, and after the match, which was £200 a side and the 10st. 7lb. championship, has been made, the participants of both men were equal confident. Jem Smith was trained by Howes, and prepared Bobbett was ready by Jem Bent. Long before the time fixed for the men to enter the ring a goodly number of spectators had assembled in the room, and, when eight o'clock struck, the place was crowded with sporting men of all denominations. A high tariff was fixed and, thanks to the vigilance of a good staff of officials, the company was a fairly select one. Roberts was the first to arrive on the scene, action, closely followed by Bobbett, and at quarter past eight the pair, at a few seconds interval, entered the ring. Both were attired in white flannel tight-fitting drawers. Roberts wore a pair of canvas shoes, whilst Bobbett had a light pair of leather boots. At round five three minutes rest, both were distressed on respondent, and, with few exceptions, Roberts took the initiative and landed lightly on the face with the left, following which nearly thirty seconds were spent sparring. The first-named subsequently got a light body blow, and nothing was done until within fifteen seconds of time. At this stage, when the men were in the centre of the ring, of the umpires jumped through the ropes, taking both men by the hand, said, "Well, it's good light, and a draw." At once the ring was invaded, and amidst great excitement the men were taken to their corners. After a slight controversy, the two agreed to meet for a second draw, the actual time of leaving being 3h. 30m. Of the two, Bobbett, by the way, was the showiest punishment, beyond a slight discolouration on the left eye and a rather ugly swelling on the left eye no punishment of any consequence was visible. Roberts, on the other hand, was considerably flushed about the face, and also showed a bump on the left cheek; beyond this nothing was the matter.

Nearly one hundred men employed at the Fox Bridge works came out on strike on Friday, the question of overtime. The men asked to be paid at the rate of a time and a half, but the masters refused a greater rate than a time and a quarter. The strike is at present confined to the plating department, but there are indications that it will spread.

Business this afternoon on the Stock Exchange is quiet, the market for Foreign Government Securities is dull and Home Railways are somewhat unsettled, but both Americans and Canadians have shown some signs of weakness. Metals are fairly lively. The funds are fairly steady.—Consols being quoted at 100½ for money; Two-and-three-quarters 97½; New and reduced Threes, 99½ 100; and New Two-and-three-quarters 99½.

[illegible]

UNITED STATES RAILWAYS.
Central Pacific, 50. 1/2
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul, 69. 1/2
Denver & Rio Grande, 29. 1/2
Erie, 10. 1/2
Grand Central, 121. 1/2
Louisville & Nashville, 43. 1/2
Lake Shore, 106. 1/2
Illinois Central, 12. 1/2
New York Central, 113. 1/2
OTHER AMERICAN RAILWAYS.
Canadian Pacific, 66. 1/2
Grand Trunk Road, 11. 1/2
Ditto 1st Pref., 68. 1/2
Ditto 2d Pref., 48. 1/2
Cape Copper, 55. 1/2
Cotiopao, 10. 1/2
De Wain, 10. 1/2
De Wain, 10. 1/2
Kimberley Central, 55. 1/2
Mason and Barry, 125. 1/2
Montana, 10. 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS.
Allopo Ordinary, 55. 1/2
Barrett's Brewery, 55. 1/2
Bryant and Mac, 13. 1/2
London Roads, 10. 1/2
New Explosive, 10. 1/2
Nordfenn, 10. 1/2
Pondus, 10. 1/2

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